Well Informed People Read The Gazette—That's Why They Are Well-Informed.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

THE WEATHER. Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

NO. 9473—35TH YEAR | COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1907 | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DELMAS RETAINED

DISSENSION AMONG COUNSEL AT AN END.

THAW'S MOTHER INTERCEDES

DESIRES CALIFORNIAN TO CONTINUE AS PRINCIPAL.

TRIAL TO GO ON AS BEFORE

Juror Bolton Will Be in His Place Monday—Considers Duties as Citizen to Outweigh All Personal Considerations—Is Willing to Lay Aside Grief.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Late tonight it was stated that through the intercession of Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry K. Thaw, the dissension among counsel, which yesterday threatened the disruption of the force of the defense, has ceased, and D. M. Delmas, the California lawyer, will continue as the principal in the examination of witnesses, and when the evidence is all in, make the closing plea for the defense. It was added that Mr. Delmas' law partner, Henry T. McPike, would not figure actively in future court proceedings.

The following statement was credited to Mr. Delmas tonight:

"All statements that I intend to withdraw in the case of Harry Thaw are without foundation and absolutely false. I will be in court tomorrow as usual, ready to perform my duties."

Trouble Over Alleged Interview.

The trouble, according to a story current today, arose over the publication of an alleged interview with Attorney McPike, partner of Mr. Delmas, in which Mr. McPike was quoted as criticising District Attorney Jerome. Messrs. Hartridge, O'Reilly, Gleason and Peabody, also counsel for Thaw, are said to have taken Mr. McPike to task for the remarks credited to him, and Mr. McPike vigorously denied the alleged interview. In this denial he is said to have been supported by his partner, Mr. Delmas.

On Saturday there was a five hours' conference of all the counsel for Thaw at Mr. Delmas' office, and at this meeting, it is said, Mr. Delmas took occasion to criticise severely the lack of support by his associates. He declared, it is said, that they had done everything to discredit him and to make him appear ridiculous, and that, although he had been nominally in charge of the case in court since the second day of the trial, he had in fact been nothing of the sort. As an illustration of this alleged desire to confuse him, he declared he knew nothing of Thaw's [illegible] to him as he was questioning a witness in court.

Trial to Continue.

There seems little chance that the present situation in the Thaw case will result in a mistrial. It is said that Juror Joseph B. Bolton, whose wife died last week and was buried Saturday, has stated that he is willing and able to go on with the trial. As long as he is willing to state that his grief will not prevent his giving proper attention to the proceedings, there is no way in which he can be excused. Mr. Bolton is reported to have told Justice Fitzgerald that he considers his duties as a citizen to outweigh all personal considerations and that he is willing to lay aside his grief and continue to serve the state so long as he was needed.

Dr. Britton D. Evans, the alienist, is expected to resume the stand tomorrow morning and will proceed to tell of the conversations he had with Thaw on his first three visits to the Tombs. The defense believes these conversations will go far to prove that at that time Thaw was not of sound mind.

Effort to Introduce Will.

Dr. Evans will be followed by Dr. Charles G. Wagner, who will also testify as to his conversations with the defendant. Another attempt will be made to introduce the famous will and it will probably be admitted. Then it is perhaps that Mrs. Thaw will go on the stand for the purpose of testifying to various conversations with her husband regarding other persons whom Thaw believed to have suffered at White's hands. This testimony was ruled out last week on the ground that it was cumulative evidence and not admissible until a prima facie case of unsoundness of mind had been established.

The alienists, it is argued, have proved this, and Evelyn Thaw's further story will probably go in without objection. Mrs. Thaw, Harry Thaw's mother, will then take the stand and testify as to her family and to Harry's early life. What else the defense will offer is not known.

DIVERGENCE OF SENTIMENT

Hawaiians Divided Over Immigration Bill.

HONOLULU, Feb. 17.—There is a divergence of sentiment in regard to the immigration bill passed by the senate yesterday. Some believe that the effect will be good for the Hawaiian plantations, assuring them a labor supply. Others express the fear that the islands will be flooded with Japanese and irretrievably orientalized.

LOVELAND, O., Feb. 17.—Harriet Lowell Barrett, the favorite niece of James Russell Lowell, the poet, died today, aged 89. Her husband, Joseph B. Barrett, aged 81, was commissioner of pensions under President Lincoln.

KELSEY DECLINES TO RESIGN

Will Not Accede to Governor Hughes' Request.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Otto Kelsey, superintendent of insurance for the state of New York, in a letter to Governor Hughes, has declined to accede to the governor's request that he resign his office, to which he was appointed in May of last year by Governor Higgins. [illegible] made public tonight his letter to Governor Hughes.

Governor Hughes declined tonight to indicate what would be his next step in the matter. It is expected, however, that he will [illegible] to the senate probably Tuesday [illegible] a special message recommending the removal of Mr. Kelsey.

SINKS IN MID-OCEAN

VESSEL GOES DOWN WITH FOURTEEN ON BOARD.

British Steamers Heliopolis and Orianda Collide, and Latter Is Demolished.

CARDIFF, Feb. 17.—The British steamer Heliopolis collided Saturday midnight with the British steamer Orianda, outward bound from Penarth.

The Orianda sank and 14 persons, including her captain, were drowned.

The Heliopolis put into this port with her bows damaged.

The night was clear, but there was a gale blowing and a heavy sea running. The Orianda, which was coal laden for Spezzia, was struck between the engine room and the stoke hole and so badly damaged that she began immediately to fill and heeled over, sinking within half an hour.

The Heliopolis drifted away without rendering assistance.

The captain mustered all the Orianda's 19 men on deck. Each was given a life belt and jumped into the sea. Six of these reached a waterlogged lifeboat, the only boat it was possible to launch, the others having been smashed at the time of the collision and all of them with the exception of one, who died from exhaustion, were rescued by a pilotboat after suffering greatly from exposure.

The steamer Heliopolis, it was said in these dispatches Saturday, had been chartered to convey 2,063 Spanish emigrants to Honolulu. In a letter to Lloyds Shipping Gazette, the ship brokers said they had arranged the charter in behalf of the American government, but it was stated elsewhere that the Spaniards had been engaged by Hawaiian sugar interests to replace Japanese laborers. The Heliopolis was at Barry, Wales, Saturday, and was to proceed thence to Malaga for the immigrants.

The Orianda was built in 1879 at Liverpool. She was of 1,500 tons displacement and belonged to the Oriental Steamship company of Liverpool.

FEHMI PASHA BANISHED

Sent to Mudania, a Town of Asia Minor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—An imperial irade orders the banishment of Fehmi Pasha, chief of the secret police of the palace, whose punishment was demanded by Germany as a result of his seizure of a ship's cargo intended for Hamburg, and on Saturday he was sent to Mudania, a town of Asia Minor, on the sea of Marmora. It is not known whether or not he was also degraded, but it is understood Germany is satisfied.

POLICE STOP DISTURBANCE

Attempt Again Made to Interrupt Services of Independent Catholic Church.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Attempts were made again today to interrupt the services of the independent Catholic church at the Church of the Holy Apostles, but they were quickly repressed. A dozen arrests were made.

As the congregation was leaving the church, some young men belonging to the militant Catholic organization hooted an old veteran, who turned upon them, saying: "I was five years in the cuirassiers, my father was 30 years a soldier, an uncle was decorated on the battlefield and another was killed at Reichshofen. I am a better Frenchman than you are."

Later Archbishop Vilatte, in company with Dr. A. E. Maillon, was insulted by the editor of the Soleil. Dr. Maillon went to a police station and made a complaint against the editor.

TREASONABLE PRACTICES

Contents of Diplomatic Documents Revealed by Important Official.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—There are persistent rumors in circulation of the discovery of treasonable practices carried on by an important official of the foreign office who is alleged to have communicated to the vatican the contents of diplomatic documents emanating from French ambassadors to foreign countries. This official is said to have been peremptorily discharged.

Inquiry indicates that the disclosures had their origin in documents seized in the papal nunciature some time ago. An investigation of the rumors in official quarters has not resulted in their confirmation, but it was declared there that if treason has been committed the fact would have been made public in the course of the trial of the three Paris cures who were implicated with the papal nuncio before his expulsion.

MANAGUA, Nic., Feb. 17.—The people of Nicaragua demand reparation from the government of Honduras for the invasion of their territory by Honduras troops and have offered financial aid for a conflict with Honduras. The whole country is excited.

$24,900 IS RAISED

NEW DEACONESS HOSPITAL IS NOW ASSURED.

WILL BE GREAT INSTITUTION

TOTAL OF $65,000 NEEDED TO START OUT WITH.

A SITE HAS BEEN SELECTED

Important Announcements Made at Big Opera House Mass Meeting—Project Meets With Unqualified Indorsement—Prominent Men Speak.

"Already $24,900 has been raised by subscription in this city for the new hospital, the donations varying from $1,000 to $50 in amount."

This announcement by Dean Peck of Denver brought forth enthusiastic applause from the audience which filled the Opera House last night to hear about the plans for the new Deaconess hospital. The cost of the first building is to be about $65,000, including the site and furnishings, and the location will be on East Boulder street near what is known as the Boulder street reservoir. According to Dean Peck the projected new building is to be the first structure of a great institution.

City Needs Another Hospital.

General interest marked the proceedings at the Opera house last night. Addresses were made by Dean Peck, the Rev. James B. Gregg, H. H. Seldomridge, Dr. P. O. Hanford and others. Mayor Henry C. Hall presided and in his opening remarks made mention of the fact that while hospital work may properly engage the attention of city officials, it has never been the practice of this city to found hospitals as other cities have done. He emphasized the point that the new hospital will not in any manner infringe on the privileges or detract from the work of the other two hospitals, as there is pressing need for another large institution in this city.

In introducing the next speaker, Dr. Hanford, the chairman paid a high tribute to his work in his present official capacity, which, he said, is attracting the notice of other cities and bringing Colorado Springs to the front as regards its health regulations.

Dr. Hanford Speaks.

Dr. Hanford spoke as a representative of the El Paso County Medical association and read a resolution passed by the members at the last meeting of the association on February 11, indorsing in unqualified terms the project of the construction of a new Protestant hospital. The resolution referred to the excellent work being done by the present Roman Catholic hospitals, but expressed the opinion that there is [illegible] need here for a new institution. Dr. Hanford pointed out that the treatment of diseases in modern times is being more and more given over to the field of organized institutions where skilled nurses carry out the instructions of the medical men. Such an institution, he said, would greatly add to the advantages of Colorado Springs as a health resort. In extending the hospital work of the city the citizens were simply discharging a duty to suffering humanity by placing within the reach of others the blessings with which nature had so richly endowed Colorado Springs. Good hospitals would, he said, attract the attention of the world and add to the prosperity of the city.

Seldomridge Enthusiastic.

"We have six banks in this city and are about to have another. Six banks are not sufficient to hold the wealth of Colorado Springs and I hope the moneyed men will come forward and support this fund as well as it deserves," said H. H. Seldomridge, in closing a most practical address on the need of such an institution. The new hospital, he believed, would be for the common good of every citizen and whatever dividing lines there might be on other subjects, there could be none on this matter. The greatest asset of the city, he said, is its health-giving climate and the more facilities available for giving to outsiders the benefits of the climate the better for the city and the better for humanity at large. This city is unique among cities in that it does not look so much to commercial acquisition and mere money-getting as to the higher aims of education, philanthropy and blessings of health and happiness to mankind. Colorado Springs is a city founded for the spiritual, physical and educational benefits of the west and the new hospital would further these ends and prove an advantage to the city and to those who looked to it for health and relief from suffering.

The Spiritual Side.

The spiritual aspect of the proposed institution was the theme of an inspiring address by the Rev. James B. Gregg, who referred to the work of the Great Physician in healing the sick as comprising the foundation of his spiritual work for mankind. The wonderful climate of Colorado Springs, he said, appeared to have been ordained of God as a blessing to the world and this city should not be remiss in its duty in affording means whereby the sufferers of the nations may be able to participate in its benefits. The new hospital, he said, will be entirely nonsectarian in character, and, while commending the forethought and philanthropy of the Roman Catholics in building their hospitals, he felt that the same enterprise was needed on the part of the Protestants who, so far, have been remiss in their duties along this line. Dr. Gregg reviewed briefly the good work done in the past by the denominations since the establishment of the present hospital and said that no work had ever brought forth greater heroism or devotion on the part of its promoters.

Dean Peck Speaks.

"We Protestants have been negligent in our work of caring for the sick," said Dean Peck in the course of a spirited address in which he showed that the Roman Catholic [illegible] denominations in hospital work, orphanage work and similar lines of philanthropy. In Colorado the Protestants, who are in the majority, have but two hospitals, while the Roman Catholics have 14 such institutions. If the Protestants had the same disposition as is seen in these things that are responsible for the rapid growth of Catholicism in America. The speaker felt that the citizens of Colorado Springs will prove equal to the emergency as they did 20 years ago when they met in the same building to consider plans for lifting the debt of $127,000 from Colorado college, then a struggling institution. He pointed out that, although the new hospital will be under the control of the new Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist church, it will be entirely nonsectarian. In the brief time in which the campaign has been going on, he said, there has been great encouragement received, as evidenced by the fact that already $24,900 has been subscribed. The speaker further announced that the name "Deaconess" is not absolutely essential to the institution and anyone who wishes to give $25,000 to the fund may have the naming of the hospital.

Excellent Music.

An excellent feature of the program was the singing rendered by the quartet from the First Congregational church, the union choir seated on the stage of the theater, a solo by Miss Painter, a duet by two members of the First Presbyterian church choir and the singing of "Coronation" by the whole audience. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Kirkwood and the Rev. C. S. Brooks read the scripture lesson. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting and ample evidence was given that the campaign for the new hospital fund is well started.

HOUSE TO VOTE EARLY

PASSAGE OF AMENDED IMMIGRATION BILL CERTAIN.

California Party Will Stay in Washington to the End—Schmitz Dined by Vice President Fairbanks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—After an hour's conference with President Roosevelt tonight, Representative James E. Watson of Indiana, the Republican whip in the house of representatives, said there is absolutely no doubt regarding the passage of the immigration bill, including the amendment to exclude coolie labor from continental United States.

"The president is very anxious," Mr. Watson said, "that the bill be taken up the first thing tomorrow, and we have tonight sent out special notices to all the Republican members to be in their seats tomorrow in order that we may reach a vote at an early hour."

After leaving the White house, Mr. Watson spent more than an hour in conference with Speaker Cannon regarding tomorrow's program. Mr. Watson discussed other important legislative matters with the president. It was agreed tonight that the bill to limit the hours of railroad employes will be taken up tomorrow immediately after the immigration bill is passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mayor Schmitz and the members of the San Francisco delegation will not return to California until the house of representatives takes action on the immigration bill, including the amendment for the exclusion of coolie labor from the mainland of the United States. The bill will be taken up in the house tomorrow and no serious opposition to its immediate passage is anticipated by the Republican leaders.

"If the immigration bill is passed tomorrow, a statement giving the basis of the compromise agreement between the president and San Francisco will be made public."

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, gave a reception this afternoon in honor of Mayor Schmitz and his associates. The mayor was the guest of honor at a dinner party given tonight by Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks. The delegation will be entertained tomorrow night by the Central Labor union of this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—At a meeting last night of the executive committee of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion league, the following telegram from Mayor Schmitz at Washington to President O. H. Tveitmoe, received during the day, was read:

"Amendment to immigration bill is only a forerunner of what is to follow. I can not make public full details until later. Have not relinquished any of our rights. Agitation at this time may complicate satisfactory settlement."

The telegram was received by the committee without comment and was ordered filed.

JAPS SEEK ADMISSION

Many Being Smuggled Into United States From Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 17.—Japanese immigrants are filling up Ciudad Juarez, the Mexican city opposite El Paso, seeking admission into the United States. Many of them are penniless and are denied admission, but are being smuggled in. Lately, the immigration force has been strengthened and inspectors stationed at smaller towns down the Rio Grande, also at interior towns, to pick up these stragglers when they slip in.

CAUSE A MYSTERY

WRECK OF ELECTRIC EXPRESS BEING INVESTIGATED.

RAN AT TERRIFIC SPEED

GOING AT RATE OF SEVENTY MILES AN HOUR.

DEATH LIST MAY INCREASE

Twenty-two Persons Are Now Dead and 145 More or Less Seriously Injured in New York Central Wreck—Relic Hunters Invade Scene.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Twenty-two are dead and 145 others more or less seriously injured, as the result of the wreck of an electric express train on the New York Central railroad at Two Hundred and Fifth street and Webster avenue, last night. Of the large number of injured, seven, according to hospital and police reports, are seriously hurt, and the death list may be increased within the next 24 hours.

Most of the others are suffering from lacerations or shock and will recover.

Following is a revised list of the dead:

MRS. FLORENCE BRADY, Golden's Bridge, N. Y.

MISS LINIE EWELL, Hawthorne, N. Y.

MYRON E. EVANS, White Plains, N. Y.

MRS. KATHERINE K. FARRAND, Pleasantville, N. Y.

MISS JESSIE M. JUBIN, White Plains.

MRS. MARY KINCH, Chappaqua, N. Y.

CLARA L. HUDSON, Minneapolis, Minn.

MRS. ANNIE H. McLAIN, widow.

MISS ANNIE MOOREHEAD, Briar Cliff Manor, N. Y.

E. L. PAGE, White Plains.

CORNELIUS KELLY, North Salem, N. Y.

ROBERT J. ROSBORSUGH, White Plains.

JULIA W. STORM, Bedford, N. Y.

MRS. ISAAC L. WEBSTER, White Plains.

MISS BESSIE SEE, Pleasantville.

MISS ANNIE SLEVONI, White Plains.

ELSIE D. WARREN, New York.

MARY BEALS, New York.

MRS. DOROTHY W. PERRINE, New York.

MRS. E. F. NEWCOMB, Pike, N. Y.

MARGARET MAHONEY, Purdy Station, N. Y.

UNIDENTIFIED GIRL, about 17 years of age.

Margaret Mahoney and an unidentified girl, with wreck victims, died tonight.

Total, 22.

Most seriously injured:

Ira J. Dutton, White Plains, N. Y.

Emily Fenorock, White Plains, serious.

Miss Belle Fowler, Pleasantville, probably not fatal.

Sarah Merritt, Pleasantville, dangerous.

Mabel Smith, aged 19, Oneonta, N. Y., probably fatal.

Elsie Seiffen, Englewood, N. J., probably fatal.

Virginia Doyle, New York.

Leonard B. Green, White Plains.

Mary Hennes, Katonah, N. Y.

David C. Horton and son.

Mrs. Edna TenBrook, White Plains.

Robert A. Jackson, New York.

Ernest Kadl, Mount Kisco.

In addition to these, the New York Central railroad has a list of 125 names of persons said to have been injured, but in the great majority of the cases the injuries were so slight as to be of little consequence and most of the persons went at once to their homes.

Day of Ivestigation.

This was a day of investigation and inquiry by representatives of the district attorney's office, the coroner and the police. When daybreak came the police list of dead had increased to 18; an hour afterward there were two more deaths reported and tonight, it is believed, two more will be added.

The cause of the wreck is a matter of speculation. All night Inspector Flood of the police department, Coroner Schwannecke and Assistant District Attorney Smythe, together with other members of the district attorney's force, sought to determine what brought about the derailment.

The wreckage was cleared away today. All four of the tracks of the New York Central through the rocky cut where the train left the rails and several of the cars went to pieces, had been cleared.

At the Webster avenue police station late today lay eleven mangled bodies, three of them unidentified.

Running 70 Miles an Hour.

With the clearing of the wreckage, interest turned to what the authorities might do. Perhaps the most significant statement of the day was the one made to the Associated Press by Coroner Schwannecke. He had secured a statement from Motorman Rogers of the wrecked train. In this, according to the coroner, the motorman stated he was running on schedule time when the accident occurred and admitted that the speed of his train was 70 miles an hour. "Rogers," said the coroner, "declares he did not know anything was wrong until an eighth of a mile beyond the place of derailment."

The train consisted of a double headed motor, coupled into one engine drawing five coaches. The first was a smoker, the second is described as a power car, though it is commonly

(Continued on Page Three.)

HENRY STEEL OLCOTT DEAD

One of the Founders of Theosophists in This Country, Dies in India.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Alexander Fullerton, secretary of the Theosophical society, announced the death today at Adyar, India, of Henry Steel Olcott, cofounder with Mme. Blavatsky of theosophists in this country.

Mr. Olcott, who visited this country [illegible] On the voyage he fell down the hatchway of the steamer and was confined for a month in a hospital at Genoa. Subsequently he recovered sufficiently to continue his journey, but upon his arrival at Ceylon he suffered [illegible] and [illegible] more or less precarious state of health.

TOMORROW WILL TELL

FATE OF CLEMENCEAU CABINET IN BALANCE.

Settlement of Church Lease Question, as Negotiated by Briand, to Be Put to the Test.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The fate of the Clemenceau cabinet and the definite condition whether the settlement of the church lease question, negotiated by Minister of Education Briand, shall stand, will probably be determined Tuesday. On the morning of that day the cabinet will decide its course, and in the afternoon it will go before parliament and define its position. MM. Meunier and Guieysse, the radical Republican deputies, have consented to postpone their interpellations scheduled for tomorrow until the cabinet has had another opportunity to compose its differences, and unraveling the negotiations between M. Selves, prefect of the Seine, and Mgr. Amette, archbishop-coadjutor of Paris, on the subject of contracts for the lease of churches will be suspended.

It is certain in advance that if Mr. Briand is beaten in the cabinet Tuesday, he not only will retire, but will appeal from the decision of the cabinet to the chamber of deputies, and that the issue will be fought out on the floor in a battle royal between the premier and his young lieutenant, whose speeches in favor of a liberal interpretation of the separation law have been repeatedly ordered placarded through the country.

It is a curious fact that while the government is hesitating, scores of communes, disregarding the instructions and advice of the government, are concluding contracts between mayors and cures.

ROME, Feb. 17.—Advices received by the vatican are to the effect that Premier Clemenceau of France has ordered a cessation of the negotiations begun by Minister of Education Briand with M. Selves, prefect of the Seine, for the leasing of churches. The vatican was not surprised to hear of such action as it expected what it calls "a second coup de main," after the first, namely, the expulsion of Mgr. Montagnini, the secretary of the papal nunciature at Paris last December.

The vatican adds, that those persons to whom M. Clemenceau is subservient would not allow M. Briand to do anything having the character of reaching an understanding with the church. It is also curious to see if Briand will resign, and in case he does, whether the majority in the chamber will be with the minister of education or Clemenceau.

IS CHARGED WITH MATRICIDE

Wife of Leopold Wallau, Wealthy Importer of Bronzes, Held by New York Police.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Lottie Wallau, wife of Leopold Wallau, a wealthy importer of bronzes, was arraigned before Coroner Acritelli today charged with murder in the first degree, in having caused the death of her mother, Mrs. Ida Binge, by the use of poison. She was held without bail.

Mrs. Binge, a wealthy widow who lived with her daughter, died February 6, three weeks after an operation for cancer.

Following the receipt of an analysis of the contents of the dead woman's stomach, the coroner late last night directed the arrest of Mrs. Wallau.

It was on the report of Drs. Wilhaus and Degay, who had examined the kidneys and liver of Mrs. Binge, that they had found therein bichloride of mercury, that an information was drawn up by Assistant District Attorney Corrigan, on which the warrant charging murder in the first degree was issued.

EULOGIES ON ROBERT HITT

Lower House in Session for Two Hours Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The house was in session for an hour and a half today, hearing eulogies on the late Representative Robert Hitt of Illinois. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Lowden, Foss and Fuller of Illinois, Clark of Missouri, Cousins and Lacey of Iowa and Lamar of Florida. Messrs. Payne, New York, and Dalzell of Pennsylvania, also submitted remarks.

LIQUOR DISPENSARIES CLOSE

South Carolina Prohibition State for Several Days.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 17.—Governor Ansel late tonight issued a proclamation instructing all liquor dispensaries to close their doors tomorrow and remain closed until the county boards are appointed and take charge. This means that the dispensaries will not open their doors at all again until the counties have taken charge and that the state will have complete prohibition for several days.

IN OWN OFFENSE

SENATOR SMOOT TO ADDRESS FELLOW MEMBERS.

WILL BE VOTE ON EXPULSION

LIKELY TO SUSTAIN HIM BY BIG MAJORITY.

APPROPRIATION BILLS URGENT

Will Occupy Both Houses of Congress Greater Part of Present Week. Thaw Trial to Resume This Morning—Forecast of the Week's Events.

Appropriation bills will, during the present week, continue to command the greater part of the time of both the senate and the house, but they will not be allowed to crowd anything else to the wall in either chamber. The house will begin work Monday by passing several bills under suspension of the rules and if the present plan prevails the last two days of the week will be devoted to the ship subsidy bill. In the senate the resolution providing for the expulsion of Senator Smoot will be voted upon at 4 p. m. on Wednesday, and there will be considerable debate before the vote is reached.

Senator Smoot will make an extended address in which he is expected to outline his attitude as between the Mormon church and the national government and he will be supported in speeches by Senators Dillingham, Beveridge and Foraker. The final argument in opposition will be made by Senator Burrows. It is generally admitted that Senator Smoot will be sustained by a large majority.

Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

At the earliest practicable moment the senate will resume consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill and it is hoped that it may be disposed of on Monday or Tuesday, notwithstanding considerable debate is expected on the provision inserted by the committee providing for the leasing of the grazing lands and on amendments which will be offered by Senators Beveridge and Hansbrough on the subject of meat inspection.

Senator Beveridge will renew his effort to secure the enactment of a law requiring the meat packers to put the date of canning on their packages and to transfer to the packers the cost of inspection now paid by the government.

After devoting some time Monday to bills on the calendar the house will proceed with its consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill on which general debate will close at noon Tuesday.

Subject of Anxiety.

The general status of the appropriation bills is the subject of anxiety in the house, the members appreciating that they are about a week behind. Of the 14 large budgets, 11 have already passed the house and two have thus far failed to receive any attention.

Both houses regard night sessions as among the strong probabilities for the latter part of this week and all expect to sit almost every night next week.

President Roosevelt will leave Washington late in the week for a brief visit to his sons who are studying at Harvard university and the Groton school in Massachusetts.

It is expected the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White will be resumed this (Monday) morning. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw probably will go on the witness stand during the early part of the week to continue the recital of her life story.

James Bryce, the new British ambassador to America, and Mrs. Bryce, are passengers on board the steamer Oceanic, which is due to reach New York on Wednesday or Thursday.

Chess by Cable.

Chess experts of Great Britain and the United States will play a series of games by cable on Friday and Saturday.

The annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers association will open in New York city, Monday, and continue through the week.

The phase of the French separation law controversy, dealing with the terms of leasing churches, which was in fair progress of being solved, has brought about a breach in the French cabinet and it appears doubtful whether the Clemenceau ministry can survive the coming week.

The first elections to parliament under the new Transvaal constitution will be held February 20, and the Boers have good prospects of obtaining a working majority in the house of representatives.

The new German reichstag will meet February 19.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IS ENACTED

Mexican Kills Two Persons Near Trinidad; Says Was Justified.

PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 17.—A special to the Chieftain from Trinidad, Colo., says a double tragedy was enacted this evening, when J. Tafoya, a Mexican, shot and mortally wounded Juan Griego, at Segundo, 16 miles from here, and then rode ten miles to wreak vengeance on another at Sopris, six miles west of this city, where he shot and killed an American, named Grovery. The alleged murderer at once gave himself up and was brought to Trinidad tonight, where he was lodged in the county jail. The prisoner refused to talk further than to say that he was justified in both cases.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LAST WEEK

of the Shovel 'em Out Sale

Any of our $15 to $20 Suits or Overcoats, shovel 'em out

9.9[illegible]

100 young men's Suits must be sold this week, $10.00 to $12.50 values, shovel 'em out

5.9[illegible]

Suits that have been selling all season for $25.00 to $30.00 all go, shovel 'em out

13.9[illegible]

All our odds and ends in men's suits $12 to $18.50 values, all go for the one price, shovel 'em out

6.9[illegible]

THE MAY COMPANY

PARADERS CARRY RED FLAGS

Anarchists and Socialists Protest Against Alleged Kidnaping of W. F. of M. Officers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Several hundred anarchists, socialists and trade unionists paraded the streets here today carrying red flags and banners, to mark the anniversary of the arrest and deportation from Colorado of Charles M. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, officials of the Western Federation of Miners, accused of complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. The parade was followed by a mass meeting, where fiery speeches in English and German were made in denunciation of capitalists.

The decision of the federal supreme court, upholding the Idaho authorities in holding the accused men for trial, was declared to be a second Dred Scott decision, and would, it was predicted, bring about similar results.

Lucy Parsons, widow of one of the anarchists hanged for participating in the Chicago Haymarket riot, attempted to harangue the audience, but her voice was drowned in the noise and shouting. John M. O'Neill of Denver, editor of the official journal of the miners' organization, spoke. A collection for the defense fund netted $123.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 17.—A joint mass meeting of representatives of all labor unions in the city, together with representatives of various socialistic organizations, united today in a "protest meeting" at which fiery denunciations were made of the alleged kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Resolutions of protest were adopted and ordered sent to congress and the governors of several states.

STOCKTON, Cal., Feb. 17.—At a largely attended mass meeting here tonight, under the auspices of the Labor council, resolutions were adopted protesting against the so-called kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the Colorado miners and demanding a fair trial.

ASK FOR BETTER SERVICE

Lamb Feeders Confer With C. & S. Officials at Fort Collins.

FORT COLLINS, Colo., Feb. 17.—An important conference was held here yesterday between the Fort Collins lamb feeders and the Colorado & Southern officials, the men who give their personal attention to the traffic in this section of the state, for the purpose of completing the reorganization of the Fort Collins territory that was started at a conference held two weeks ago.

Senator W. A. Drake and Ben Preston, two of the leading sheep feeders in the Fort Collins district, told the railway officials that the method of handling the freight now used by the Colorado & Southern was the most satisfactory that has been yet devised. The service given the sheep feeders has enabled them to make their shipments in from twelve to twenty hours less than last year in the river market trade.

"So far as the Colorado & Southern is concerned," said Preston, "if the other railroads would give us anything like as good service as we are now getting from the Colorado & Southern, we would have nothing about which to complain. Our main trouble in shipping from this district is now found at Kearney, Neb., and beyond."

Senator Drake stated that he had shipped lambs from here two weeks ago and that while good time was made down as far as Kearney, Neb., there was so much delay beyond that point that the lambs were in starving condition when they reached market and had literally eaten the wool from the backs of each other. This is a frequent occurrence in shipping poor lambs from the range, but had never before known to occur when the lambs were started on their trip fit for market.

The railway officials stated that it had been found impossible to ship lambs from this district without rebilling at Greeley. This rebilling has always caused a loss of time ranging from a few hours to half a day, and has been exceedingly annoying to the sheep feeders. They made a strenuous fight to be allowed to ship lambs without this delay caused by rebilling, which they believe to be unnecessary. The officials, however, agreed to furnish a special representative with every trainload of lambs, who would make it his special business to rebill each shipment of lambs so that there would not be more than an hour's delay at Greeley on this account.

The railroad officials invited the sheep men to promptly report any trouble occurring with their shipments and assured them that they want to give the Fort Collins farmers the best railroad service in the state.

YEAR'S COMMERCE

FIGURES FOR UNITED STATES DURING 1906.

LESS CHAMPAGNE IS USED

DRINKING OF SPARKLING BEVERAGE ON THE WANE.

MANY SURPRISING FEATURES

Statement Is Issued by the Bureau of Statistics on the Ebb and Flow of the Commerce of This Country During the Year Just Past.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Apparently champagne drinking in the United States is on the wane. Both the quantity and value of that beverage imported into this country last year were less than in the preceding one, and particularly no greater than a dozen years ago.

This is only one of several surprising features of a statement issued today by the bureau of statistics on "the ebb and flow of the commerce of the United States in 1906." The figures show that 394,727 dozen quarts of champagne and other sparkling wines were imported in 1906, valued at $5,85[illegible], while in the immediately preceding year the number of dozen quarts was 391,511, valued at $5,995,651.

United States Exports Coffee.

Another surprising fact is that, while the United States is one of the greatest coffee consuming countries in the world, yet it is actually exporting that product. The exports of domestic products include 31,018,494 pounds of green or raw coffee valued at $2,570,502. This is explained by the fact that Porto Rico and the Hawaiian islands are customs districts of the United States and that their exports to foreign countries are now included with the figures of exports from the various customs districts of this country. It is stated that doubtless all of this coffee is the product of the island possessions referred to. In addition, 13,500 pounds of coffee of foreign production brought into this country was re-exported.

Still another curious feature of American commerce is that, while this country produces three-fourths of the world's cotton, $11,000,000 worth of that product was imported last year to say nothing of $1,000,000 worth of waste cotton. This product, however, is of a different quality from that produced in the United States, being a [illegible] and silky fiber coming principally from Egypt.

While this country is the largest manufacturer of cotton goods, the importations of manufactures of this product aggregated in round figures $83,000,000 in value, which was more than 50 per cent in excess of the value of these goods exported.

The imports of automobiles amounted to nearly $5,000,000 in value, but this figure was practically offset by the exports of automobiles amounting in value to $4,409,186. Of the exports of these machines $1,200,000 worth went to the United Kingdom and nearly another $1,000,000 worth to other European countries. Tropical countries also were large purchasers of this class of vehicles, Mexico having purchased $[illegible],323 worth against $192,452 in 1905, while the West Indies and Bermuda took $241,600 worth, South America $167,000, Australia nearly $230,000 and the British East Indies $34,111 worth.

Copper Industry.

In the copper industry, although this country produces one-half of the world's copper and is one of the largest exporters of that product, it is also one of the largest importers of that commodity. The values of copper imports in 1906 was more than $37,000,000, while the exports of copper amounted to more than $9,000,000. This anomaly apparently grows out of the fact that the United States has superior smelting and refining facilities and that the copper from its immediate neighbors at the north and south, Canada and Mexico, flows to its smelting establishments and refineries.

The United States, which has steadily reduced its importations of tin plate from more than one billion pounds in the fiscal year of 1891 to 125,000,000 in the calendar year of 1906, has become an exporter of that article and the exportations of tin plate of domestic manufacture in 1906 were $1,001,885 in value, exclusive of the foreign tin re-exported.

HUNT SEVERS CONNECTION

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Writing from Omaha under date of February 14, Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt advised the officials of the Noble street Presbyterian church of Brooklyn that he wished at once to sever his connection with that congregation. At a meeting today it was voted to comply with the wishes of Mr. Hunt. The church officials adopted a vote of confidence in Mr. Hunt, in which it was declared that unfortunate circumstances had placed the minister in a light that the officials believed was not warranted by the facts. The case of the pastor was [illegible] of the presbytery.

Rev. Hunt came to the Noble street church in December 1905. Recently the minister was named in divorce proceedings in which a verdict for the plaintiff was returned. In view of this decision of the court the pastor while stoutly maintaining his innocence, deemed it advisable that his connection with the Brooklyn church should be severed.

ROAD MISREPRESENTED

REPORT OF COMMISSION INJURES PENNSYLVANIA.

So Says Special Committee Named by Board of Directors to Vindicate Company Before Public.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—"A mistaken public opinion, misinformed as to the facts because of the publication of portions, and not the whole, of the testimony of the witnesses before the interstate commerce commission, and therefore basing its conclusions upon insufficient premises, has done grave injustice to the whole service of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. That service is of more than 60 years' growth; it is constituted, in the main, of educated, trained and self-respecting men, whose honorable lives have won the esteem of those who know them best; it has its traditions of loyalty and it has had in its successive officers examples of unselfish devotion to duty and steadfast adherence to the right."

Report of Special Committee.

This, in brief, is the report of the special committee appointed by the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company nearly a year ago, to examine into the facts connected with the acquisition and ownership by officers and employes of the company of stock or other interests in any other company that could affect the performance of their duties to the public. The alleged acceptance of gratuities by employes of the company was also inquired into by the committee. As a result of its examination of 2,505 officers and employes, including every officer of the several companies whose individual action or whose order to any subordinate could effect any discrimination, the committee reports it found that 288 had interests in coal or other corporations or firms or with individuals. With the exception of 15, all these had acquired their interest by purchase. The 15 admitted that they had received gifts of shares or interests in various corporations, and their names have been reported to the presidents of several railroads for appropriate action.

Complete Vindication.

On the whole, the report vindicates the officers and employes of the Pennsylvania system. It is found that in the development of the company between the year 1899 and 1907 the interests of the stockholders in every instance have been properly safeguarded. It is declared that the terms on which increases in share and debt capital have been marketed have received the commendation of competent and independent financiers, that as effective competition as possible in work of such magnitude was obtained in placing the thousands of contracts for maintenance of way and new construction, that no favoritism was shown in the purchase of supplies or equipment, and that the officers of the railroad companies in all engineering and construction work have been as faithful as they were skillful. The committee expresses itself as satisfied that the purchasing department had been administered with marked ability and with unswerving fidelity to the interest of the shareholders.

No Discrimination.

Allegation of favoritism to certain shippers of freight, mainly coal, are treated at considerable length by the committee, which sums up the results of its investigation of this subject with the statement that "there is not and has not been, on the part of the railroad, any discrimination as between shippers in the facilities given for the exercise of that legal right." Much of the trouble which led to the allegations, the committee believe, was due to the so-called individual cars. In 1906 there were 2,500 individual cars in service on the Pennsylvania railroad. For the use of these cars the railroad pays six mills per mile loaded or empty, and charges the regular freight on the loads of cars. The individual cars cause suspicions of preference and lead to "unfounded, but vexatious" charges of discrimination. While recognizing all the disadvantages, the railroad company has not yet seen its way clear to do away with the individual cars. The principal reason given for inability to discontinue the individual car service is that of equipment, which can not be provided rapidly enough to meet the growth of business.

The charges of discrimination to favored shippers in the bituminous coal fields, the committee quotes the report of a company of expert accountants who made an investigation of the matter. The accountants' report declares that "the officers of the railroad company have fair operating or other reasons to present in explanation of such seeming preferences and discriminations."

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS

NEWCASTLE, Pa., Feb. 17.—All the churches of this city will unite in an interdenominational day of prayer February 28, when invocations will be offered for the unseating of Senator Reed Smoot. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the interdenominational council of women.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Owing to the alarming mortality from spotted fever at Belfast and the high death rate owing, it is alleged, to unsanitary conditions in many parts of that city, the government has appointed a royal commission to inquire into the situation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—It was announced today that negotiations had virtually been completed for the consolidation of the Astor National bank and the recently organized New Netherlands Trust company. The enlarged institution will be known as the Astor Trust company and will occupy the Fifth avenue offices of the trust company.

De reason for de hard luck of a lot [illegible] dey [illegible] faith in dere own opinions.

TRIAL IS INEVITABLE

ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS APPROACH CRISIS.

Both Preparing for Heroic Struggle for Control of Next Convention. Strong Rivalry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The inevitable trial of strength between President Roosevelt and Vice President Fairbanks is coming. The latter is the man most to be feared by the other aspirants for the Republican presidential nomination in 1908 and the former is [illegible] by Mr. Fairbanks in thwarting his great desire to ascend from the vice presidency to the seat of the chief magistrate. The straining and clashing of these two opposing influences, unless present predictions run awry, are counted upon by the politicians to make the next Republican national convention vastly more important and interesting than the assemblage that placed Theodore Roosevelt in nomination in 1904.

It is taken for granted that Mr. Roosevelt will not see Mr. Fairbanks nominated without making a contest to prevent it. To call Mr. Fairbanks conservative is putting too fine a point upon his public attitude on present problems. He admits that he likes buttermilk, but intimates that he is tired of it. Mr. Roosevelt is a radical, and boasts of his radicalism. He says himself that he was a radical when he became president, and has become more radical in his beliefs as time has progressed. Mr. Fairbanks is seeking and not without success, if half the reports one hears are true, to acquire the support of the railroads in furthering his ambitions to be president. Mr. Roosevelt, in the popular mind at least, is the dearest foe to the carriers. Ask any railroad officer who is the most dangerous man in public life today, and he will reply, "Roosevelt," before the question is well out of your mouth.

Prefers Taft or Root.

Mr. Roosevelt, as every school boy knows, would like to have either Secretary Taft or Secretary Root succeed him—with a preference to the former. They are the only men in public life that he can see who are capable of keeping the pace he has set. There is, however, known to be a lack of ambition on the part of these gentlemen to become president and with them disposed of, politicians are speculating as to who will be selected to champion the ideas of the Roosevelt wing of the party and oppose Fairbanks in the convention.

Meanwhile Mr. Fairbanks is moving noiselessly toward his appointed goal. He is perfecting his organization in many states, and doing what may be done to secure delegates and pledges. Senator Hemenway is reputed to be active political manager in Washington. Letters are being written, men are coming here from [illegible] parts of the country, and all the preliminary ground work for an open campaign is being laid.

That the Republicans who will oppose Mr. Fairbanks in the convention are not asleep was shown when the effort was made, after Mr. Cortelyou's nomination to be secretary of the treasury had been sent to the senate, to secure control of the Republican national committee. Senator Scott and his allies failed dismally in their attempt to bring about an early meeting to select a successor to Chairman Cortelyou. There were members of the committee ready enough to sign the call for the meeting until to their surprise they found that the belief that they could control it for Mr. Fairbanks was [illegible].

Chance to Arouse Public Sentiment.

President Roosevelt will make more than one speaking tour before the next national convention is held. He is scheduled for three speeches at the Jamestown exposition. Next spring he will go to the middle west and will speak in Indiana and Michigan and possibly in Illinois. He has been urged to come to Ohio to discuss public issues. The occasions for Mr. Roosevelt's speech-making will not be political, but it is not improbable that he will urge upon the country the dangers that he concedes to lie in a "reactionary" movement. Perhaps it will not be going far wrong to say that Mr. Roosevelt will endeavor to arouse a public sentiment that will make it as difficult as possible for the Republican convention to nominate an ultra-conservative candidate.

The lines are already drawing. Mr. Roosevelt was not averse to having a counting of noses in the senate on the Brownsville affray. He took the attitude that all who opposed his action in dismissing the negro troops were inspired by political motives, and counted upon his influence with the people at large to have his expressed belief accepted as the true one. All that is being done now, looking to the selection of a Republican candidate is being done under cover. Mr. Fairbanks visits the White house at regular intervals and dines there when occasion makes.

It would be difficult to repeat a speech or point to an action that would illuminate Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward Mr. Fairbanks' ambitions. At the same time nobody can shake the conviction of the politicians who come to Washington from all over the country that there will be a trial of strength between these two men for the control of the 1908 convention to determine whether the policies of the present administration shall be so modified and continued or cast aside as radical and unsound.

NAPLES, Feb. 17.—The White Star line steamer Republic, Captain McAuley, from Boston, February 2, and Genoa, February 14 for Naples while entering the harbor here yesterday collided with the Italian steamer Centro America, from St. Thomas, January 17. Nobody was injured, but a great panic ensued. Both steamers were considerably damaged.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Dr. Eri B. Hulbert, dean of the divinity school of the University of Chicago, died here today of pneumonia.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 17.—Fire late tonight which threatened the destruction of several city blocks in Allegheny, across the river from Pittsburg, destroyed five business buildings and three dwellings, causing estimated loss of $100,000.

TO ABOLISH "TIP" PRACTICE

Representative Murphy Introduces a Bill to End Custom in National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—"Tip! No tip!" Washington waiters and hotel keepers are excited, while the public is curiously interested in the fate of the measure introduced by Representative Murphy of Missouri prohibiting the giving or taking of tips in hotels or restaurants. For the benefit of their patrons the proprietors of hotels say they favor such a measure, but for the benefit of their waiters they oppose it. Why a hotel proprietor should favor such a measure is not clear. When one [illegible] waiter deftly attending to his wants, he instinctively compliments the hotel proprietor for employing such excellent help and regards the "tip" as a token of appreciation for specially attentive service. It does not occur to the guest, as a general rule that he pays at the desk for this service, and then pays the waiter. The rate of pay for the highest class waiters in Washington is $30 per month. In other words the proprietor pays $1 per day as a sort of retaining fee, to insure the presence of the waiter and to recompense him for such small services as he may perform for the hotel itself, such as removing soiled dishes and table linen. But for whatever the waiter does for the guest the latter is expected by the hotel proprietor and the waiter to pay out of his own pocket, in addition to settling a bill which is always high enough to include first-class service. The tariff is usually 10 per cent of the bill on large checks, but on small checks, say from one to two dollars, it is 25 cents. If the check is less than one dollar the guest is expected to give the change to the waiter. The interests of the hotel proprietor and the waiter are thus identical, for as the tip is generally regulated by the size of the check, the larger the bill the larger the tip. No complaint has been heard recently of the practice which formerly prevailed to some extent, under which the waiter made a false addition in lead pencil and thus cheated the guest in addition to getting a tip. So much complaint was made of this custom that it was practically abandoned and is no longer practiced in first-class places. Nor is it customary for waiters in Washington to pay the hotel proprietors for the privilege of waiting on their customers in return for tips, as is the case in some places. They are confined to the gentle practice of frowning on the modest tipster and of smiling on the more generous.

Mr. Murphy's bill has been favorably recommended by the commissioners of the District of Columbia, who, under congress and the president rule the district. It would be a good reform to try here and if successful will doubtless lead to a general movement throughout the country.

AMENDING CRIMINAL CODE

Present Diet Inaugurating Many Reforms in Japan—Yuan Shih Losing Power.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 17.—Advices by the steamer Hyades, say:

The Japanese criminal code, in effect since 1880, is being thoroughly amended by the present diet.

Among changes made are a penalty of three years' imprisonment or fine of $500 is provided against spreading false reports or otherwise seeking to injure any one's business or credit through newspapers. Changes are made also with regard to insane and weak-minded persons, the former being considered irresponsible, the latter as entitled to judicial consideration. Some new provisions are introduced with regard to crimes against the prince imperial or his son, and with regard to acting menacingly or insultingly against any foreign report on visiting officials in Japan, and penalties are also enacted for injuring the national flag or emblem of any country with intent to insult that country.

News from Vladivostok says that China's greatest viceroy, Yuan Shih Kai, head of the movement for the reform in China, is losing power and reactionary leaders are gaining control. They have succeeded in getting direct control of the foreign drilled army of North China transferred from Yuan to the court. His great rival Chi Tung, viceroy of Shan Tung, has become leader of the conservatives, and the Reform party has received not only a severe setback, but the loss of the army. Yuan has addressed a memorial to the throne asking that reform be carried out while Chang has sent a counter memorial that any change would imperil the peace of the empire.

ADVOCATES WOMAN'S RIGHTS

Rabbi Hirsch Addresses Chicago Mass Meeting Under Auspices of Suffrage Association.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, addressing an audience at a mass meeting under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage association, today scored the tendency which he declared prevails both in this country and abroad to make a fetish of the soldier and to glorify agencies designed for the destruction of human beings.

"The military idea," he asserted, "which among the earliest civilized nations caused war gods and warriors to be so absorbingly worshiped that female children because of the unfitness of the sex for war service, were destroyed at birth—is no reason why today man has not granted and refuses to grant to woman the right to vote in matters of public policy."

His conception of the ideal government, he said, was one founded on the home, in which the mother and other women were endowed with the right to a voice at the ballot box on all questions pertaining to the government of that home and its children, as well as on the larger questions.

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BEET GROWERS SIGN FREELY

Fort Collins Factory Likely to Have More Beets Than Ever.—Farmers Well Satisfied.

FORT COLLINS, Colo., Feb. 17.—Although little effort has been made by the sugar factory field men so far this season to get beet acreage pledged for the campaign of 1907, mainly because of illness of two solicitors, there are tonight nearly 6,000 acres under contract for the Fort Collins factory.

More than two-thirds of this land is owned by experienced growers, who have been raising beets ever since the factory started, and have gone to the factory of their own free will and asked to sign contracts for this year.

The Great Western Sugar company expects to have 12,000 acres signed for the local factory before seeding time. Every field man in the district will be put at work next week soliciting beet acreage, and Manager Bodkin, from whom the foregoing statement regarding acreage already signed was obtained, does not doubt that he will have the full 12,000 acres under contract by March 5. He has instructed his field men to tell the farmers that they will not be required to silo beets unless weather conditions next fall make it absolutely necessary. Even then the farmers will be asked to silo only 25 per cent of their crop. Mr. Bodkin is confident he will have more beets to work up next fall than last year.

Field Superintendent Wright left this morning in search of a large force of field workers to assist the farmers in caring for the crop. Four new dumps will be built this season on the Black Hollow branch of the Colorado & Southern railroad.

This afternoon Field Superintendent Osborn of the Wellington district brought in contracts for 400 acres of beets obtained today. He said that not a single farmer approached by him had declined to sign contracts. One prominent farmer near Timnath said he had been farming in Colorado 30 years and had never raised a crop that brought him as much good money as beets.

"It is the only crop I ever raised," said he, "that I knew when I planted the seed just what I was going to get per ton for the beets at harvest time."

WILL CONSTRUCT RESERVOIR

Wellington Association Buys Dam Site Under Arapahoe Watershed.

BOULDER, Colo., Feb. 17.—The Wellington association has purchased what is known as the Park reservoir, a tract covering 160 acres south of the Arapahoe Peak watershed and at the foot of the range. It will construct a dam there 65 feet high and about 250 feet long on the top, which will enable the storage of 120,000,000 gallons of water. This water will be used for power purposes in the mountains and for irrigating purposes in the valley.

The same company has purchased James P. Maxwell's ditch rights and also 430 acres of ground from him and 2,400 acres from the Tyler estate, all of this lying just north of town. This land, with little exception, can be irrigated with the water which the Park reservoir will supply.

The entire purchase and the improvements which the association will make in the property will involve an expenditure of about $[illegible]. The land will be cut up into small tracts for intensive farming.

REFUSED TO APOLOGIZE

Wyoming Senator Accuses His Colleagues, Then Defies Them.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 17.—"I will not apologize to this body, to any body on earth or to any man on earth," were the words used by Senator John Williams of Converse county, in defying the state senate, following a motion that he be brought before the bar of the senate to apologize for aspersions he was alleged to have cast on the Laramie and Albany county delegations.

The incident occurred immediately after the passage by the senate of the reapportionment measure, which increases the representation in the legislature of Uinta county and decreases that of Converse, Natrona, Crook and Weston counties.

Senator Williams announced that he considered the Laramie and Albany county delegations, who voted for the measure, dishonest as individuals, and dishonored as delegations.

Senator Cook of Laramie county moved that Senator Williams be brought before the bar of the senate to make an apology for his remarks, and the motion carried.

Then Senator Williams arose, paced up and down the chamber like a caged lion, and uttered his defiance, meanwhile glaring at Senator Cook and seeming ready to spring upon him.

Senator Schwoob hastily moved that the senate go into recess, and this was done. During the recess efforts to bring Senator Williams to an apologetic mood were made without success.

When the senate reconvened Senator Sullivan of Natrona county stated that he heartily indorsed the words and sentiment of the senator from Converse county. Thereupon Senator Cook withdrew his motion, the record of the incident was stricken from the journal and the episode was closed.

ANTICLERICAL MEETING

More Than Six Thousand Persons Participate.

ROME, Feb. 17.—More than 6,000 persons took part in an anticlerical meeting in favor of France last night. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Several members of the chamber of deputies and Ettorie Sacchi, recently minister of justice, delivered addresses in which they urged the necessity of freeing the country from the retrogressive influence of clericalism. A resolution providing for a permanent organization against clericalism was passed unanimously.

ROME, Feb. 17.—Fifty thousand persons, among them 150 red-shirted Garibaldians, with 120 flags and 20 bands of music, participated today in an anticlerical demonstration in favor of France. The procession crossed the city and went to the monument of Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher who was burned at the stake in order of the Inquisition, where 20 wreaths were deposited. Afterward the marchers went to the capitol and, despite their being prohibited from so, entered the balcony of Michael Angelo overlooking the hall and planted the red Republican flag, and amid enthusiastic cheering, Republican and Socialist deputies delivered violent anticlerical speeches.

The government took energetic measures to avoid trouble. The whole garrison was under arms and all of the streets leading to the Vatican were barred by troops.

Similar manifestations took place in all leading Italian towns.

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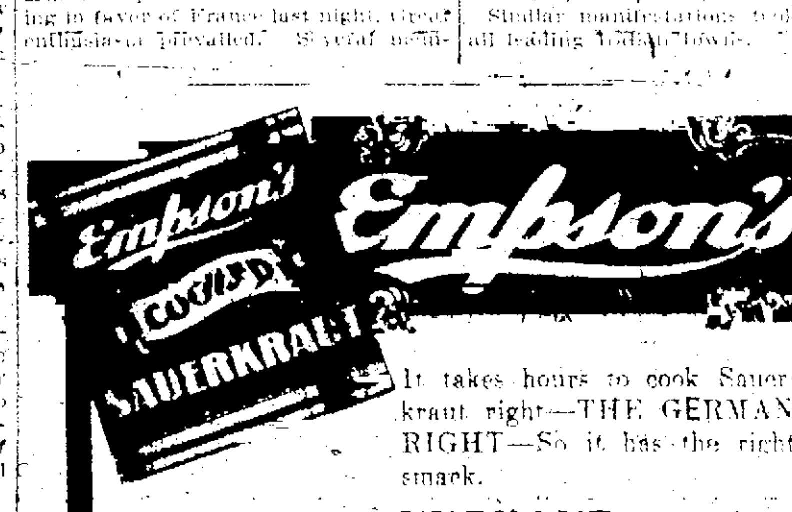

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CAUSE A MYSTERY

(Continued From Page One).

designed as a combination baggage and smoker and the three following were ordinary passenger coaches.

"It appears to me," said the coroner, "that a spreading of the rails caused the disaster. I think that one of the motors hit a section of the track with force enough to cause it to jump off. The smoker followed and swung the cars following completely off the track, breaking the coupling. When the rear cars broke loose they ran with for a distance and finally turned over."

The smoker showed only little damage, but the other cars give evidence of the drag along the road bed.

Bodies Badly Mangled.

When the wreck occurred, the three rear coaches, filled with passengers, were thrown on their right side just above a sharp curve at Woodlawn road bridge. The shock was terrific. People were hurled violently from their seats and the most of those who were killed were pitched through the windows as the cars slid on their sides. The third rail held for a time but finally broke with a shock and a roar seen and heard for a great distance. Between the wreck of the "current" rail and the main track, the bodies were wedged. They were held here as the cars passed along and in this way were terribly mangled.

The relic hunter was much in evidence today and this probably gave rise to the stories of ghoulish work. The police guarded the wrecked cars all day but with daylight a large number of persons managed to work their way to the coaches and cut out pieces of cushions, curtains and carpeting, even taking bits of glass from the broken windows.

Railroad Commission to Investigate.

Assistant District Attorney Nathan A. Smyth said tonight that he had made his inquiries particularly on the speed of the train, whether a rail had been lost from one of the motors and as to the condition of the rails. He said he found that one of the outer rails on the curve had been torn up and that the heads of the spikes which held the rail to the ties had been cut off, but there was nothing to indicate by what agency. He said pieces of a broken wheel of the first motor were found at a point far beyond where the rail had been ripped up. Whether the rail or the wheel was the cause he gave, he had no means of knowing, but it appeared that the wheel had broken some time after it had passed over the displaced rail.

As to the speed of the train at the time E. B. Rogers, the motorman, who was operating both motors under one control, declared he was running 18 miles an hour.

The state railroad commission is preparing to make a searching inquiry into the wreck.

Official Statement.

In an official statement today, J. C. Hammond, press representative of the New York Central railroad, said the investigation made by the railroad officials had not disclosed the cause of the accident. One of the small wheels on the left side of the front of the leading motor was found to be broken at the point of derailment, pieces of the wheel were picked up at that point. In almost the same spot, he said, a rail was broken, but it was impossible to say, which of these caused the wreck, of which resulted from it. He said that the rail used was of standard weight, 100 pounds to the yard, the track was of best construction and in first-class condition, and the electric motors had been thoroughly tested on an experimental track before they were put into service. He said the train was six minutes late, and that the reports of the train men and officials who had investigated showed that it was going from 6 to 10 miles an hour, which he declares was not excessive.

"It had been intended to run the Albany train on the electric motors today, but because of the wreck of Tuesday, installation of electric motive power on the Harlem division was postponed until tomorrow when it will be put into effect."

There was many exaggerated reports of the wreck in circulation last night and today. One was to the effect that many of those killed had been electrocuted by the third rail. This was strongly denied by the coroner as well as by the police, who declare that none of the bodies were burned. The wrecked cars of the Brewster train were put on tracks and hauled to the Bronx station today.

The coroner's jury will conclude its inquest and investigation tomorrow.

Track Tampered With?

It has been hinted that the railroad company has detectives at work on a theory that switches had tampered with the track. The company's detectives had found, it was stated, that the stretch of track in the locality of the wreck was not specially guarded or lighted at all.

A representative of the company said tonight that if the district attorney desired to have the grand jury investigate the accident, the company would aid in every way by supplying witnesses, company employes, the company's books and time sheets with schedules, models, maps, etc.

At the company's office it was stated that the coaches in the wreck were of the old or wooden type, and the new steel cars that have been ordered. According to the company, J. Jacobs, C. E. and assistant to Motorman Rogers, has not been seen since the accident and his whereabouts is unknown.

SMOOT IS DENOUNCED

SALT LAKE DIVINE EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS FREELY.

Also Criticises Stand Taken by Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania Anti-Mormon Mass Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Polygamy was scored and President Joseph Smith and the leaders of the Mormon church in Utah were denounced by the Rev. William M. Paden, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Salt Lake City and president of the Ministerial Association of the Northwest, at an anti-Mormon mass meeting held at the Metropolitan Memorial M. E. church in this city tonight, under the auspices of the National Council of Women's Organizations.

Dr. Paden devoted most of his speech to reviewing the majority report submitted to the senate in the Smoot case and declared the stand taken by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania was nothing more nor less than a plea to the American people to acquiesce in the polygamous practices in Utah.

Presents Gentiles' Side.

Dr. Paden presented the Gentiles side of the Mormon controversy, declaring the law-abiding citizens of Utah will take the senate's action, if Senator Smoot is allowed to retain his seat, as an endorsement of the policy of polygamous living. He declared the federal legislation of 1892, against Mormons in the territories, had never been enforced. The law was defective, he said, in that it made no provision against the crime of polygamous living. "No law against polygamy is worth the paper on which it is written," continued the speaker, "unless it also deals with polygamous cohabitation. We can not this day prove Joseph Smith is a polygamist, but only that he is a polygamous cohabitator."

Dr. Paden commended the Edmunds-Tucker act as the only law which, every plain polygamous living a crime to be prosecuted and not to be accepted in or tolerated.

Thousands of cases were prosecuted successfully in the Utah courts, he declared, when these laws were being enforced by the government and they were the direct cause of "driving the polygamists to their knees" in 1890, when the church capitulated and made unconditional surrender."

Disregard Manifesto.

The speaker said President Joseph F. Smith and several apostles of the church have had children born to them by their plural wives since the manifesto prohibiting polygamous living was issued.

Throughout his speech Dr. Paden referred to Senator Smoot as "Reed Smoot apostle, prophet, seer, revelator of the Mormon church."

In concluding, Dr. Paden said:

"This toleration of polygamous living means the toleration of polygamy, the toleration of adultery with religious sanction. Acknowledging, as we must, that the majority of the people of Utah do not dare to do other than acquiesce, that Senator Smoot acquiesces, is no reason why the people of the nation should acquiesce. Senator Knox calls upon us to let polygamous living alone and to call our being so satisfied as no more than religious toleration.

"Reed Smoot is in harmony with the quorum to which he is subject when he acquiesces in the continuation of this crime against God and man, but can it be possible that Senator Knox is in harmony with his constituency in Pennsylvania, in harmony with the moral and religious will of the people of the United States, when he becomes the devil's advocate before the senate of the United States and makes a plea for the religious tolerance of polygamous living as an ally?"

Rev. Dr. Frank Crystal and Miss Margaret Dye Ellis each of this city also criticised Senator Knox's attitude.

NO OFFICIAL STEP TAKEN

Agreement Between Roosevelt and Californians Not Yet Considered by Japanese Government.

TOKIO, Feb. 18.—No official step has yet been taken looking to a settlement of the California situation in accordance with the agreement reached between President Roosevelt and the San Francisco authorities, but should it be effected on that basis, the government must be prepared for violent attacks. The authorities are assuming a calm and resolute attitude, however, and it is believed that a satisfactory ending of this line is not entirely hopeless.

TOKIO, Monday, Feb. 18.—The Nichi Nichi, which is looked upon as an authority on diplomatic affairs discussing the San Francisco school incident says that the placing of a restriction by the United states on the admission of Japanese immigrants from Hawaii, which practically seems unavoidable, appears to be too high a price to pay for the solution of the school trouble which it says is only a side issue.

The whole question, it says, hinges on the admission of laborers and it suggests the removal or the disability of the Japanese to become naturalized.

If this is effected the Nichi Nichi thinks that the last source of difficulty between Japan and the United States will cease to exist.

MORSE BUYS STEAMSHIP LINE

Now Practically Controls Coastwise Trade Between New York and Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Times tomorrow will say:

"Charles W. Morse bought the New York and Porto Rico Steamship line on Sunday just before sailing on the Ward liner Havana for Cuba.

"The purchase gives to Mr. Morse practical command of the coastwise shipping trade. The Old Dominion and Southern Pacific are the only lines he has not now under control. The New York and Porto Rico line has a fleet of five steamships between New York and Porto Rico and two steamships between New Orleans and Porto Rico. What Mr. Morse paid for his latest acquisition is not yet known.

"It was learned yesterday, however, that the price paid for the Mallory line bought by Mr. Morse last November, was $7,000,000. For the Ward line which he bought on February 13, he paid $6,000,000."

Ask your grocer for Alpine High Patent Flour. It is the best.

MRS. C. E. FINK

HEALTH OF WOMEN

In this nineteenth century to keep up with the march of progress every power of woman is strained to its utmost, and the tax upon her physical system is far greater than ever.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers few drugs were used in medicines. They relied upon roots and herbs to cure weaknesses and disease, and their knowledge of roots and herbs was far greater than that of women today.

It was in this study of roots and herbs that Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., discovered and gave to the women of the world a remedy more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is an honest, tried and true remedy of unquestionable therapeutic value.

This medicine made from native roots and herbs contains no narcotics or other baneful drugs and today holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any medicine the world has ever known, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the laboratory at Lynn, Mass., which testify to its wonderful value.

Mrs. C. E. Fink, of Carnegie, Pa., writes:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"I wish every suffering woman would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and write to you for advice. It has done me a world of good and what it has accomplished for me I know it will do for others."

When women are troubled with Irregularities, Displacements, Ulceration, Inflammation, Backache, Nervous Prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Out of her vast volume of experience she probably has the very knowledge that will help your case.

OPERA HOUSE ATTRACTIONS

What the Press Agents Say

SEATS FOR AMELIA BINGHAM'S ENGAGEMENT

The sale of reserved seats for the appearance of Amelia Bingham at the Opera house Wednesday at the Opera house will commence this morning.

"Amelia Bingham in the title role of "The Lilac Domino," the greatest of the many successful plays written by Rudolph Greenbaum, which she and Frohman Mayo Dix produced at the Madison Square theatre in New York, will be the attraction at the Opera house.

This one is, quickly Kathes in atmosphere, with "AD" absorbing have [illegible] a dramatic undercurrent [illegible] changes at the opening [illegible] Mrs. Bingham's other splendid creations of "The Climbers," "A Modern Magdalen" and "The Knight Mrs. Jones." Specifically and cartoonlike [illegible] of the most attractive with which the famous actress has been associated. "A comedy for the stage" nothing, suggested by the title of the play, has been evolved which adds greatly to the refreshing charm of the whole. The gowns worn by Miss Bingham and the famous pearls of her support always serve a flutter in the breasts of the women in her audiences and even the more men are moved by them. The scene of "The Lilac Domino" is in an aristocratic English village and all the characters are English save the one portrayed by Miss Bingham. This role is that of an attractive, outspoken, witty American woman who arrives upon the scene at a time when just such courage, humor and presence of mind as she possesses is needed by all the others concerned. She takes hold of a very unpleasant domestic condition and by her force and tact puts it to right and incidentally brings two unhappy lovers together and wins a husband for herself.

GEORGE PRIMROSE'S BIG MINSTRELS

George Primrose and his all-star minstrel company will be the attraction at the Opera house next Saturday matinee and night. This engagement will emphasize the fact that negro minstrelsy is our dead, as this form of entertainment is entirely an American feature which has gradually drifted away from the ideas of its originators. One of the surest signs of its popularity is that every writer of comic opera and musical comedy introduces negro songs, melodies and dances in all their works, and invariably their biggest hits have been made with these numbers. There was a time when the public would stand for a so-called minstrel show to appear in Louis XIV costumes, lowdy wigs and painted faces, which was rather charming to look upon, because it was new and in some degree true to the troubadour style of the object, but this [illegible] having lost its novelty in passing [illegible] ing, and furthermore, the managers now want American minstrelsy that is true to negro life of yesterday, days and may a [illegible] Knowing that the public [illegible] form of entertainment, Mr. Primrose [illegible] the first of [illegible]

AMELIA BINGHAM.

In "The Lilac Domino" at the Opera House Wednesday Evening.

amusement, but with modern embellishments of a kind that enhance the effect.

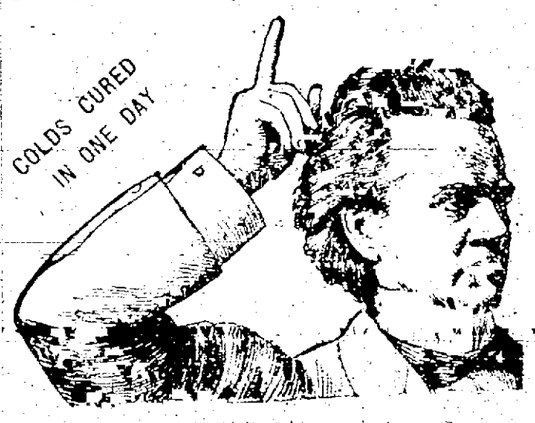
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN "SAPHO"

Olga Nethersole is recognized as the greatest emotional actress [illegible] the English speaking stage by her revival of Clyde Fitch's adaptation of Daudet's "Sapho." Miss Nethersole opened her present American tour recently and will appear in Colorado Springs at the Opera house on next Friday evening. Miss Nethersole's "Sapho" is brilliant and impressive. In the terrible scene of the jail, the transition from pleading to frenzy is probably one of the most intense situations Miss Nethersole never [illegible] more than she does in the first act of "Sapho," and she never [illegible] with more confined force [illegible] shield her where [illegible] Miss Nethersole [illegible] the time of [illegible]

OLGA NETHERSOLE.

In "Sapho" at the Opera House Next Friday Evening.

MUNYON COLD CURE



Ask your druggist for a 25 cent vial of Munyon's Cold Cure. If it fails to cure I will refund your money. MUNYON.

[illegible] precaution should be taken to check a cold before it assumes the form [illegible] Munyon's Cold Cure [illegible] I will refund your money. Munyon.

I have never [illegible] or are afflicted with deafness free Munyon's Improved Inflator [illegible] it cures chronic cases [illegible]

SULPHUR SPRINGS GET SHOPS

Will Be Made Division Point of Moffat Road—Big Boom Is Predicted.

DENVER, Feb. 17.—Shops and a roundhouse will be built at Hot Sulphur Springs in Middle Park for the Moffat railroad at a cost of between $50,000 and $60,000, officials of the road announce that Sulphur will be made a division point, and will probably grow to be the largest town in Middle Park.

Hot Sulphur Springs is 110 miles west of Denver, and about thirty-five miles from the Yampa coal fields. Much repair work will be done at the shops at that point when the company completes its line into Routt county. Since the railroad began running trains into the town, more than a year ago, its population has almost doubled and it is a very prosperous place. Its main rival is Granby, a town which has sprung up at the intersection of the Moffat road and the proposed Rocky Mountain railway. The latter line will run to Grand Lake and to mines located about twenty miles from Granby.

The new shops will be comparatively small, as the main shops of the company are at Utah Junction, just north of Denver. The roundhouse will have stalls for eight locomotives.

Numerous coal companies are developing properties in Routt county in anticipation of the completion of the Moffat road to Steamboat Springs by July. The grading work in Gore canon is practically completed, and the grade in Egeria canon is nearly finished. Rails have been ordered, and when the weather will permit the work of putting down the steel will commence. While a grade was being made in Gore canon work was being done in the open country west of the Gore range so that the grade is completed almost all the way from the east end of Gore canon to Steamboat Spring.

RIFLE CLUB HOLDS SHOOT

Regular Weekly Event Well Attended.

Following are the scores of the Colorado Springs Rifle club in the regular weekly shoot at the Chapman rifle range yesterday:

L. M. Ayres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. S. Dorsey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. E. Cox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. H. Farnum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. L. Goble	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chas. Hastings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. P. Dutt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHESS GAME ENDS IN DRAW

Dr. Lasker and Frank Marshall, Champions, to Play Again Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The chess game between Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Frank Marshall, which was adjourned Saturday night on the 40th move after six hours of play, ended in a draw when the game was resumed at 2 o'clock today. Marshall's last play on Saturday had been sealed that Lasker might not have the advantage of time in which to study his next move. When Marshall's move was unsealed Lasker asked for a draw and Marshall consented.

The champions will play again on Tuesday. Lasker will take the white pieces which means he will make the opening move.

MACKAY RETAINS TITLE

Amateur Tennis Champion of Eastern States for Gold Racquet.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Clarence H. Mackay, of the New York Tennis and Racquet club, hard-defeating George H. Brooke, formerly amateur champion of the Philadelphia Racquet club, today, in three straight sets, on the courts of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet club, retains his title as amateur champion of the eastern states for the gold racquet. Mackay today won the third leg on the gold racquet, which now becomes his property. The scores were 15-8, 15-8, and 15-12 for Mackay.

BOATS REACH NASSAU

NASSAU, Bahama Islands, Feb. 17.—The second or official division of the contestant in the flag-raising motor boat race from Miami, Fla., to Nassau, finished here Saturday. The racers got away Thursday morning and made a splendid run to this port, arriving as follows:

The Daggett, entered by John Haggerty, New York, at 3 o'clock p. m.; the Whiz, entered by Thomas E. Norton of New Haven, at 3:30 p. m., and the Klondike, entered by Charles Dall of Miami, which was leading but ran into a fog, at 6 p. m. The Lee S., entered by A. P. Gorlach, of New York, has not yet been heard from.

The United States gunboat Scorpion, which accompanied the racers, allowed the little boats to take care of themselves.

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Fairley Bros. & Fairley

"Colorado Springs' Home Furnishers."

23 South Tejon St.

It Is Gas Range Time

So get ready and think of putting one in at an early date.

See The Gas Company

107-11 E. Kiowa St.

Main 23.

THE ALAMO HOTEL

GEO. S. ELSTUN, Proprietor.

C. E. STROUD, Manager.

American plan $2.50 per day, up

European plan, $1.00 per day, up

Business Men's Lunch 40c.

Served daily in Cafe.

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The Gazette is the only newspaper in Colorado Springs which receives the full report of the Associated Press every day of the week.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1907.

STATE RAILWAY REGULATION.

A DISTINCT pledge of the state Republican platform which secured the election of the Republican ticket was the enactment of measures for an equitable regulation of the railways doing business in the state. One of two theories regarding this ante-election pledge must be adopted. It was either merely an empty promise made only for the purpose of catching votes, or else it was a sincere pledge of action which it was thought was for the best interests of the people of the state. Apparently, it will soon be proved just what this pledge amounts to. In our opinion, it was taken in good faith by the electors and should be carried out in as strict good faith by those who have been put into office to represent the people. If there is any man, whether in high office, or comparatively insignificant, in party councils who, for ulterior motives of any kind whatever, or lack of a sufficient rigidity of the spinal column, is disposed to thwart, or to be diverted from, the purpose of this pledge, he should and will receive the outspoken condemnation of honest men within the party as well as without.

It is true that in the matter of railway legislation which has recently attracted national attention opinions differ greatly when it comes to details. The whole question is immeasurably complicated through demagoguery on the one hand and undue influences on the other. There are some men so constituted that the very word "corporation" is to them like a red rag to a bull. There are others to whom the words "vested interests" are sacred even beyond the name of deity. There are others indecisive in character, if not weak in intellect, who are influenced first on one side and then on the other, driven first by fear and then by prejudice, and who, when the test comes, may be found in either camp according to the circumstances of the moment.

THE REPORTS OF THE THAW TRIAL.

PERHAPS it is just as well for the public after all, as it is for the bank account of the Thaw family and the treasury of the state of New York, that the juror whose wife recently died has decided to resume his place, thereby permitting the present trial to be concluded. The country has already endured four weeks of it, and if proceedings were broken off at the present stage it would be necessary to go through the whole agony again. So let us be glad that the thing is to be carried on to an end just as though nothing had happened.

Perhaps "endured" is not the fittest word to describe the sensations with which the country has received its morning and evening installments of this remarkable [illegible] story. Fully a majority of the newspaper readers in this broad land are more interested in the stuff than in anything else now being printed. It's meat and drink to them. The latest discovered "hitherto unpublished" photograph of the heroine of a thousand encounters with the camera is more welcome than a hitherto unknown masterpiece by Michael Angelo would be. Of course there is a reason for it, and the reason is the morbid microbe that lurks somewhere in the brain of nine out of every ten human beings. Crime and social scandal excite a popular interest far beyond their actual importance. Some few people devote their attention so closely to reading matter of this sort that the ordinary affairs of life are neglected, and occasionally we hear of somebody becoming mentally unbalanced by overindulgence in it. Only a few days ago the reports told of a girl in a Colorado town who slipped a cog in the place where her brain was supposed to be, and wandered away from home—and all because of a too sincere study of the Thaw case. It is to be hoped that the lady has found a refuge where she will not have further access to the newspapers until after the trial is finished.

But it is not so much the public mind that is jeopardized. It is the public morals. President Roosevelt is not the only individual who has wished, during the last two weeks, that the papers containing grossly indecent evidence and gossip of the trial might be excluded from the mails. True, the whole story contains a moral—what story of crime doesn't?—but it is not necessary to drive home the moral of the wages of sin by precisely these methods. When the story is explained in such minute detail the effect is more likely to be the complete loss of the moral in a mass of salacious stuff that appeals only to the baser passions. This aspect of the matter is brought out so clearly and forcefully by the New York Evening Post that it will bear reprinting:

When it comes, however, to the form in which the great moral is conveyed, another class of considerations must be brought in. Shall we, in striking at corruption, ourselves corrupt? In exposing indecency, shall we be indecent? These questions suggest the real objection to printing all the disgusting details of the Thaw trial. It is [illegible] perilously close to the statute [illegible] the distribution of obscene publications [illegible] the mails, or offering them for sale. [illegible] deeper. It is lest, in attempting [illegible] iniquity, you provoke a morbid [illegible] excite prurient imaginations [illegible] innocent minds; and find yourself [illegible] of a stern moral teacher, [illegible] of salacious and demoralizing [illegible] from the newspaper point of view—and it is that which is mainly at issue—there is no need of going into all the unspeakable details. As the English journalist is cabled as saying this morning, it is perfectly possible to give a just impression of the total effect of the evidence in the Thaw trial, without touching upon matters which decent people agree not to mention. That should be the newspaper rule. The facts in such a case as this notorious murder trial ought to be given to the public. They are of immense interest, both psychologic and moral and criminal. But as regards the nauseating form in which they are told by witnesses, that, surely, is a place at which the scrupulous editor would wish to draw the line. He would feel, with the Apostle, that "it is a shame even to speak of those things which are done of them in secret."

The Winter Night club is deserving of much commendation for taking up the local problem of "smoke abatement" at its meeting next Thursday evening. It is to be hoped that some practical result will follow the discussion.

The Merchants' Association of Colorado Springs is unquestionably working along right lines in its plans for visiting the other towns of El Paso county for the purpose of promoting more intimate trade relations. The interests of the county seat and the county towns are closely associated and a spirit of co-operation between them should be fostered in every way possible.

We wonder if the new air brake device which is to be manufactured in this city can be adapted also for a wind break. If so it no doubt will prove a great blessing to the community.

Press Opinions

FROM THE COTTON FIELDS.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Spain can export no olive oil this year, but that will not diminish American consumption of the pure Malaga article.

✣ ✣

TOO QUICK ON THE TRIGGER.

From the New York Evening Post.

The president complains of those who state what he "thinks" before he has "thought." There is also danger in speaking before thinking.

✣ ✣

A SUBSTITUTE.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Not being able to find an earthquake with an open date, New York was compelled to content itself with being shocked by "Salome."

✣ ✣

A GIVEAWAY.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

A South Carolina congressman has been talking about the mysterious influence of the speaker. There's nothing mysterious about Uncle Joe. The house gave him the power and he is using it, that's all.

✣ ✣

WOMEN AND HUMOR.

From the Lady's Pictorial.

The feminine sense of humor may become a fashion. Fewer women think humor "silly" than was the case twenty years ago; the humorous expression is being cultivated; humorous eyebrows and humorous lips are much more general.

✣ ✣

TRADE MARK OF A MAN.

From the New York Mail.

Swearing as a habit is the mark of the imbecile, the vulgarian and the blackguard. But there is something wrong with the man from whose lips there never has sprung an oath unstudied and unexpected, but resonant with the full strength of resentment, indignation or the note of strife.

✣ ✣

CORPORATION LAWYERS.

From the Washington Post.

This wave of indiscriminate indignation that is sweeping over the country against corporations and corporation lawyers is due to the misconduct of corporations in compliance with legal advice. If every corporation employed legal counsel solely to be advised how to conform to the law, the ill will excited against corporate greed would be tranquilized so far as it comes from people capable of indulging processes of reason.

✣ ✣

A MILITARY EXIGENCY.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Military circles have been convulsed over a case of discipline that recalls the problem of the irresistible force meeting the immovable obstacle. An officer ordered an enlisted man to go to church and the man refused. The officer had no right to give the order, but the enlisted man had no right to refuse. This extraordinary situation has been solved by transferring the enlisted man to another post as a mark of disapproval, and sending the officer to another post on temporary duty.

✣ ✣

A HEALTHY CHECK.

From the New York Tribune.

If we are about to see some slackening of business activity, it will be a natural and a healthy check. It will be altogether unlike prostration, which is the customary sequel of overextension of credit and excessive speculative ventures. It is the general opinion that the arrest will be but temporary, and ensuing conditions will be sounder than before.

✣ ✣

THE POSTAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The government has no business to meddle with the right of publishers and makers of newspapers legitimately to develop, diversify, adapt to the public taste and convenience and generally manufacture their product as they see fit; and to set up a censorship of that meddlesome and dictatorial sort is substantially what this committee recommends. All of which is said without prejudice to the relevant and authorized portions of the report.

✣ ✣

A QUESTION OF EQUALITY.

From the New York Sun.

It is hard to conceive a more deplorable spectacle than that of such a body as the United States senate, chosen by the people for the purpose of framing wise and necessary laws for the good of the country, consuming its time and degrading its high office by playing party or partisan politics. The floor of the United States senate is no fit place for party maneuvering, and those who there provoke controversies which are purely political and those who excite dissension on factional grounds deserve only condemnation.

The one feature which above all others by common consent and unanimous agreement should have been excluded from the Brownsville case has now become the chief matter of contention. It is seldom that an [illegible] question [illegible] should be so thoroughly excluded as that now under consideration.

There is no question that the president would have followed precisely the same course if the battalion at Fort Brown had been part of a white regiment instead of a black one.

Can there be any question whatever that, if the alleged offenders had been white men instead of black the senate would have voted, at once and perhaps unanimously, to give the soldiers a full and impartial hearing before some competent tribunal? Any other course than that is inconceivable, and the matter of the scope of the authority of the president or commander-in-chief is not involved in such a hearing.

Yet this is the crux of the Brownsville case as it stands today. Had the soldiers been of the white race the investigation by the military committee would have been well under way long before this. Of that there can be no doubt.

CHRISTIANS AND WEALTH.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

If pulpiteers think it incumbent upon them to preach something besides the gospel they would do well to read enough political economy to get some of its fundamental principles clearly and firmly fixed in their minds.

In fact it would not do them any harm even if they are not moved to preach socialism. It would help them to understand how a man may continue to acquire wealth without becoming a reprobate.

This remark is suggested by reading a published extract from a sermon delivered last Sunday by Rev. Melbourne P. Boynton, of the Lexington Avenue Baptist church, Chicago. "The day has come," said he, "when it can be questioned whether a Christian man has any right to be worth more than $100,000. After a man's fortune reaches that figure he ought to give away his entire income along the lines of Christian endeavor."

Why can this question be raised today any more [illegible] The obligations resting upon a Christian man are different from what they were at any former time? In what respect have conditions so changed that whereas formerly he might have accumulated indefinitely it has now become his duty to limit his possessions?

And why any specific sum? There may be a good deal of difference between the two sums indicating that the preacher was not at all certain in his own mind as to where the line should be drawn. Another preacher of limitation might say "$10,000 to $20,000," and still another "$500,000 to $1,000,000."

All depends on the mode of life to which the preacher has been accustomed and what seems to him sufficient to keep a man and his family in comfort.

There is no principle at all about it. It is a mere dictum that after a man has accumulated a certain sum, whatever may happen, to strike the preacher as a good deal for a man to have, he ought to give away all his income.

Assuming that a man is a Christian man of exceptional business ability and disposed to use a considerable part of his income—the tithe of the Bible, for instance—for religious and charitable purposes, the economist can easily see that from the Christian point of view, it would be foolish and wrong for him to limit his wealth in the manner proposed.

He can best help others by giving them honorable employment at good wages or salaries. He can become more and more helpful to others in this way only by enlarging his business as the opportunity for expansion offers, and he can enlarge his business only by increasing his capital out of his income. At the same time as his income grows the tithe grows with it, and he gives more for religious and charitable purposes.

To the economist who understands how beneficent a thing is capital well employed it will seem to be the duty of the able Christian business man to make the most of his ability—increase his capital and employ it wisely and fruitfully, giving employment to more and more people and exerting a wholesome influence over them by setting them an example of honorable dealing and neighborly kindness.

He will not take the advice of the pulpit Boynton, and go, like the servant in the parable, and bury his talent in the ground where it can produce nothing. He will make it produce, and with the product will do increasing good.

Near to Nature

NEWS OF CAPE ANN.

From the Cape Ann News.

Bockport's annual wind jamming contest tonight. The wind can probably stand it if the jammers can.

✣ ✣

MR. LADY'S LOSS.

Highland Correspondence, Sheridan (Ore.) Sun.

Yang Lady had the misfortune to lose a fine cow by being choked in the mud.

✣ ✣

HIS ANNUAL.

From the Greer Observer.

The beautiful weather for the last ten days makes one feel like taking a real full length bath.

✣ ✣

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION ON BILLY GILLIAM.

From the Hinsburg (Md.) Press.

Mr. Billy Gilliam, who has been home for the past week on account of being vaccinated, returned to West Appomattox Sunday.

✣ ✣

EFFECT OF TOO MUCH CHURCH.

From the Coalton (W. Va.) News.

People returning from church make the nights hideous with howls, hoots and shouting between Mabie and Coalton and Fisher and Mabie. It is possible that the churchgoers are deficient in manners and politeness.

✣ ✣

HONORS FOR MR. SUTTON.

From the Kansas City Journal.

Mike Sutton, the famous short grass lawyer, has recently had additional honors thrust upon him. Some one named a horse after him. The horse won a race at Hot Springs the other day. Still, the short grass sports are willing to bet that the animal isn't as swift as his namesake.

✣ ✣

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS DEMANDED.

From the Pendleton Chronicle.

Pendleton is another town that is growing tired of living in the gumboot age and proposes to have some good solid and substantial street improvement. The practice of putting a sand poultice on a soft spot by the road every spring never has been and never will be satisfactory.

✣ ✣

SOMETHING THE MATTER IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

From the Poughkeepsie News-Press.

It behooves the conservatism of these days to make it plain that it is something more than the determination of erstwhile radicals to become conservative now that the bones are all on their own side of the manger, before it can hope to stem the tide of radicalism now setting in all over the world.

✣ ✣

CARD FROM MR. JENKINS.

Ad. in Clyde (N. Y.) Times.

This is to certify that my wife, Elizabeth, formerly the Widow Wild, is too wild to be steered by my compass, but one of her own making; and as she has the devil for her pilot she has altered her course and steered away from me, so that I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. Richard Jenkins.

✣ ✣

COMING!

From the Caliente (Nev.) Express.

"Bill" Hi...us is here again, having come up from the Vegas to renew old acquaintances as well as to try and introduce [illegible] library to the people of Caliente. "Bill" will visit D[illegible] and Pioche with a view to introducing [illegible] into both of those towns within a few weeks, and while he is trying to work them for the library he will investigate them if he can to contribute to the maintenance of the Caliente Express. "Bill" says that when he is visiting both of those towns this time he will put on his working clothes and do business from the shoulder.

✣ ✣

EDITOR'S MARRIAGE STUNT.

From the Leona (Kan.) Hustler.

The bride wore a beautiful dress of French lawn, at least, that's what they said it was. The groom (that means "we") wore the customary black hand-me-down, and was about scared to death. There was no bridesmaid or best man, because the groom did not think he could find a better man than himself. Miss Randolph is a peach; most of her beauty is natural and she looks good to us; she is one of our schoolmates and we know can throw a brick with remarkable accuracy. A sample of her yard nerve is shown by her vowing to "love, honor, etc." The other interested party is a joke; he came to Leona in the fall of '87 without clothes or money, and is now free from all financial debt. There are others just as bad and they are not in the penitentiary, either.

The Colossus of Rhodes

Authentic Account of That Wonder of the Ancient World

(By Charles Rollin.)

DEMETRIUS, who had been at war with the Rhodians, but was now reconciled with them, was desirous before his departure to give them proof of that disposition, and accordingly presented them with all the machines of war he had employed in that siege. These were afterward sold for 300 talents, which they employed, with an additional sum of their own, in making the famous Colossus, reputed one of the seven wonders of the world. It was a statue of the sun, of so stupendous a size that ships in full sail passed between its legs; the height of it was 70 cubits, or 105 feet, and few men could clasp his thumb with their arms. It was the work of Chares of Lindus, and employed him for the space of 12 years.

Protogenes of Caunus.

Rhodes was at that time the residence of a celebrated painter named Protogenes, who was a native of Caunus, a city of Caria, which was then subject to the Rhodians. The apartment where he painted was in the suburbs, without the city, when Demetrius first besieged it; but neither the presence of the enemies who then surrounded him, nor the noise of arms that perpetually rung in his ears, could induce him to quit his habitation or discontinue his work. The king was surprised at his conduct, and he one day asked him his reasons for such a proceeding. "It is," replied he, "because I am sensible you have declared war against the Rhodians, and not against the sciences." Nor was he deceived in that opinion, for Demetrius actually showed himself their protector. He placed a guard around his house that the artist might enjoy tranquillity—or, at least, be secure from danger—amidst the tumult and ravages of war. He frequently went to see him work, and could never sufficiently admire his application and his surprising excellence in his art.

History of Protogenes' Masterpiece.

The masterpiece of this painter was the "Ialysus," an historical picture of a fabulous hero of that name, whom the Rhodians acknowledged as their founder. Protogenes had employed seven years in finishing this piece, and when Apelles first saw it he was transported with so much admiration that his speech failed him for some time; and when he at last began to recover from his astonishment, he cried out "Prodigious work, indeed! Admirable performance! It has not, however, the graces I give my works, which have raised their reputation to the skies." If we may credit Pliny, Protogenes during the whole time he was working on this picture condemned himself to a very rigid and abstemious life that the delicacy of his taste and imagination might not be affected by his diet. This picture was carried to Rome and consecrated in the temple of Peace, where it remained in the time of Pliny, but it was destroyed at last by fire.

The same Pliny pretends that Rhodes was saved by this picture, because, as it hung in the only quarter by which it was possible for Demetrius to take the city, he rather chose to abandon his conquest than expose so precious a monument of art to the danger of being consumed in the flames. This, indeed, would have been carrying his taste for painting to a very surprising extreme.

Realism in Art.

One of the figures in this picture was a dog that was admired by all good judges and had cost the painter great pains without his being able to express his idea to his own satisfaction, though he was sufficiently pleased with all the rest of the work. He endeavored to represent the dog panting and with his mouth foaming, as after a long chase, and employed all the skill he was capable of exerting on this part of his subject without being able to content himself. Art, in his opinion, was more visible than it ought to have been; a mere resemblance would not suffice, and almost nothing but reality itself would satisfy him. He was desirous that the foam should not seem painted, but actually flowing out of the mouth of the dog. He frequently retouched it, and suffered a degree of torture from his anxiety to express those simple traits of nature of which he had formed the ideas in his mind. All his attempts were, however, ineffectual, till at last, in a violent emotion of rage and despair, he darted at the picture the sponge with which he used to wipe out his colors, and chance accomplished that which art had not been able to effect.

This painter is censured for being too difficult to be pleased, and for retouching his pictures too frequently. It is certain that though Apelles almost regarded him as his master and allowed him a number of exceptional qualities, yet he condemned in him the defect of not being able to quit the pencil and finish his works—a defect highly pernicious in eloquence as well as painting. "We ought," says Cicero, "to know how far we should go; and Apelles justly censured some painters for not knowing when to have done."

How the Colossus Was Destroyed.

Sixty-six years after the erection of the Colossus, Rhodes suffered very considerable damages from a great earthquake. The walls of the city, with the arsenal and the docks in the harbor where the ships were laid up, were reduced to a very ruinous condition, and the famous Colossus, which was reckoned one of the wonders of the world, was thrown down and entirely destroyed. It is natural to think that this earthquake spared neither private houses nor public structures, nor even the temples of the gods. The loss sustained by it amounted to immense sums, and the Rhodians, reduced to the utmost distress, sent deputations to all the neighboring princes to implore relief. An emulation worthy of praise, and not to be paralleled in history, prevailed in favor of that deplorable city, and Hiero and Gelon in Sicily, and Ptolemy in Egypt, signalized themselves in a peculiar manner on that occasion. The two former of these princes contributed about 100 talents and erected two statues in the public square, one of which represented the people of Rhodes and the other that of Syracuse; the former was crowned by the latter, to testify, as Polybius observes, that the Syracusans thought the opportunity of relieving the Rhodians a favor and obligation conferred upon themselves. Ptolemy, besides his other expenses, which amounted to a very considerable sum, supplied that people with 300 talents, 1,000,000 bushels of corn, and materials sufficient for building ten galleys of five banks of oars and as many more of three banks, and an infinite quantity of timber for other buildings; all which donations were accompanied with 3,000 talents for erecting the Colossus anew. Antigonus, Seleucus, Prusias, Mithridates and all the princes, as well as cities, signalized their liberality on this occasion. Even private persons were desirous of sharing in this glorious act of humanity, and historians have recorded that a lady whose name was Chryseis (Golden), and who truly merited that appellation, furnished from her own substance a hundred thousand bushels of corn. Let the princes of these times, says Polybius, who imagine they have done gloriously in giving four or five thousand crowns only, consider how inferior their generosity is to that we have now described. Rhodes, in consequence of these liberalities, was re-established in a few years in a more opulent and splendid state than she had ever experienced before, if we only except the Colossus.

Cupidity of People of Delphi.

This Colossus was a brazen statue of prodigious size, as I have already observed. Some authors have affirmed that the money arising from the contributions already mentioned amounted to five times as much as the loss which the Rhodians had sustained. This people, instead of employing the sums they had received in replacing that statue, according to the intention of the donors, pretended that the oracle of Delphi had forbidden it and given them a command to preserve that money for other purposes, by which they enriched themselves. The Colossus lay neglected on the ground for the space of 875 years, at the expiration of which (that is to say, in the 653d year of our Lord) Moawyas, the sixth caliph or emperor of the Saracens, made himself master of Rhodes and sold this statue to a Jewish merchant, who loaded 900 camels with the metal, which, computed by eight quintals for each load, after a deduction of the diminution which the statue had sustained by rust, and very probably by theft, amounted to more than 800,000 pounds, or 7,200 quintals.

WOULD ENGLAND INTERFERE?

Mr. Sydney Brooks, writing in Harper's Weekly concerning the Anglo-Japanese alliance and its bearing on a possible struggle between the United States and Japan, characterizes the talk of Great Britain's being involved in such a potential struggle as "absolute nonsense." The American papers, he says, seem to have exercised themselves unnecessarily and irrationally. The English papers, he says, have avoided discussing the matter, "not because it is too awkward to be discussed, but because there is nothing in it to be discussed."

Mr. Brooks calls attention to the fact that the objects of the Anglo-Japanese agreement would not for a moment admit of such interference in the event of a war between this country and Japan. These objects are, first, "the consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India." Secondly, there is "the preservation of the common interests of all powers in China." Thirdly, there is "the maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and India, and the defense of their special interests in the said regions."

"Whenever these rights and interests are in jeopardy, the governments undertake to communicate with one another fully and frankly. "Whenever either of them is involved in war in defense of its above-mentioned rights or interests by reason of unprovoked attack or aggression, wherever arising, on the part of any other power or powers, the other contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it." That is all that is essential in the treaty. By what possible interpretation can it be said to have the remotest bearing on the present trouble between the United States and Japan?"

AN ARITHMETICAL FEAT.

"If you were asked to subtract 45 from 45 and have 45 as a remainder, you would be likely to say that the proposition is either a 'catch' or an impossibility," said Amelia Bingham, who is starring in her new play, "The Little Room," "but here it is, set down in plain figures, and you will find that it is neither one nor the other:

```
  9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
  -----------------
  8 6 4 1 9 7 5 3 2
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"Here you see, are the nine digits from 9 to 1 written down in that order and below them are the same digits from left to right, and you will see that each line makes 45, and you will find that the remainder—the third line—adds up 45.

"Another little exercise is to set down the following 15 figures and then see if you can use six of them in such a way as to make a total of 21:

```
1 1 1
3 3 3
5 5 5
7 7 7
9 9 9
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"One way of doing it is to take the two 7s, one 5 and one 1, which makes four figures footing up 20, and then to use two other figures as a fraction to represent 1. For example: 7 plus 7 plus 5 plus 1 plus 3-3 equals 21."

PARIS IMPROVEMENTS.

From the Bulletin.

The financial position of the municipality of Paris was in a somewhat unsatisfactory state at the close of last year, and, to meet the situation, it is proposed to raise a loan of 205,000,000 francs (£12,000,000), which will enable the municipality to undertake some important works that have long been considered necessary.

CHEER UP, DEAR HEART!

(Inscribed with warmest esteem to Mr. Charles Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.)

Cheer up, dear heart! Tho' Winter's winds
Sweep wildly o'er the mountain's brow;
Or dirges moan 'mong shivering pines,
While o'er the lawn cold snow lies now;
And music of the bubbling brook
No more in glee or lea is heard;
And bowers [illegible] in their shrouds,
Nor more the song of sweet, wild bird.

Sweetheart, be still! The day will come,
When Winter's winds that now wild rave,
Grown weary of their ruthless wrath,
Will each skulk back to his dark cave;
Their dirges 'mid the grand, old pines
Will no more make hearts sad sadder yet;
But 'mong green canes will croon a song,
To soothe each sadness and regret.

Yes, sweetheart dear! The woodland streams
Will once more babble love so sweet;
Wild birds will carol blithe again,
And blossoms greet my darling's feet;
And o'er the lawn and lea will hum
The drowsy music of the bee
As oft in other Summer days,
And be a joy to you and me.

Yes, sweetheart! Never darkest night,
But comes a dawn of rose and gold!
And never shadows o'er a path
I care not how'er dark and cold,
In human life, but surely comes—
E'en in its darkest, loneliest hours—
A day from Hope that will turn tears
So oft to dew for fragrant flowers.

Ah, sweetheart! Far beyond, above
Where silver stars shine in yon blue;
Say, far beyond e'en space itself,
Gives Love for all—all that are true!—
Love that will not the human days,
May be so lone, so dark, so drear,
Forget a soul that's leal to Christ,
Nor fail to wipe away each tear!

Cheer up, dear heart! Whate'er the storms,
Or shadows o'er this life be cast,
Whate'er the sorrows, cares or creeds,
There's rest with Him at home at last!
Away with doubt! But welcome glad
A faith that falters not at all—
A faith in Him who marketh well
When e'er the little sparrows fall!

WILLIAM GLENDINNING.

THRIFT TAUGHT IN FRANCE.

Public School Pupils Are Encouraged to Save Regularly.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

French thrift and French savings permeate the nation to such an extent that home government bonds are held by the French people, principally the industrial classes, to the extent of over $5,000,000,000. How the republic begins early to inculcate the savings habit in the people is explained in the following article by J. Martin Miller, consul at Rheims:

The public schools of France teach the pupils, both boys and girls, how to save money by depositing regularly in the government savings banks, no matter how small the amount. The government will furnish money to all public school pupils, under certain conditions, with which to help start an account to provide an income in old age.

Pupils attaining certain degrees of proficiency in their classes receive as prizes bank books with 10 francs (franc 19.3 cents) credited in each. It is demonstrated to them what this amount to at compound interest at 3 per cent when 21 years of age, also the amount they will have saved at that age if they deposit regularly one franc a week, one franc a month, etc.

Providing for Old Age.

Another plan opens to all pupils a means which provides an annuity in old age. Each pupil can deposit as much as he or she can, daily or weekly, [illegible] half of which applies to the fund for an old-age pension and one-half is deposited with the school for a fund to be available in case of the sickness of the pupil or the parents.

For every account of this kind the government will annually give each pupil one-half the amount he has paid the school in this way, being a sum equal to the amount the pupil has credited to him for a fund to provide a pension in old age. So it turns out in the end that the pupil has all the money he paid in credited to him on the old-age pension account and has in addition a sick fund to draw upon if needed.

No savings account in the government savings banks is allowed to exceed 1,500 francs. This does not apply, however, to the Caisse Nationale des Retraites pour la Vieillesse. When an account has reached that sum the depositor is given notice of the fact and is informed that the money will be invested for him in government rentes, nonredeemable bonds bearing 3 per cent interest.

Working People Big Bondholders.

While this bond is not redeemable by the government, it can be disposed of at any time to any bank for practically what it cost, the market value varying but little. After the 1,500 francs are thus disposed of, the depositor must open a new savings account if he desires to continue. This method of investment is so popular with the farmers and peasant class that 22,221,650,644 francs, or $4,288,780,504 in rentes have been bought, principally by the working people of France.

The institution has been under the guaranty of the government since July 18, 1850. It now has 2,065,148 policyholders and has had during its history 23,468,521. It now has 248,369 pensioners to whom it pays annually $8,873,555, or an average of nearly $28 each, and has paid insurance on account of the death capital reserve policyholders from the beginning, $54,840,983. Altogether, since the foundation of the Caisse Nationale des Retraits pour la Vieillesse there has been paid in as premiums by the policyholders $219,690,289.

ALLISON REGAINING HEALTH

Senator Allison, the nestor of the senate, whose health broke down toward the close of the last session, and who was kept at home in Iowa by his physician until a few weeks ago, is getting back to his old physical condition by observing a careful regimen in Washington. Every day, unless the weather is too bad, he walks from his apartment at the Portland to the capitol, and back again in the afternoon, a distance of about two miles. The veteran Iowa statesman has not heretofore been given to this sort of healthful exercise, and he is now advocating its adoption by numerous of his colleagues, who, like himself, are suffering from that insidious and incurable malady, advancing age.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
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Individuality in our Hat Styles

When passing our Tejon street windows notice our showing of the new styles for this spring. Notice the exclusiveness of these. We believe the reputation we derive from our hat department is one of the greatest advertisements we have. From $3.00 to $5.00 we show almost exclusively Knox and Stetson's makes. We do not know of two better lines for style and quality. If it's either of these, you know you have the best.

One of the many attractive hats for this season is the Telescope Crown, called "The Initial," which we have for $3.00, $4.00 or $5.00.

HOLBROOK & PERKINS

WORK STARTS ABOUT MARCH 1

Plans for Three-Story Brick Addition to Glockner Sanitarium About Finished.

Work on the new, three-story brick addition to Glockner sanitarium, which will cost $75,000, will be started by March 1, or shortly thereafter, according to present indications. Plans are now being drawn and the addition will be begun as soon as they are completed, which will be in about two weeks.

The new structure, which will include 40 bedrooms and 23 sleeping porches, will also also provide for a complete culinary addition. The work of construction will require approximately one year.

CHICKEN STEALING A FELONY

Local Poultry Raisers Interested in Bill to This End Introduced by Representative Dolph.

Local poultry raisers are much interested in the passage of house bill No. 295, introduced in the legislature by Representative C. W. Dolph, of this city, to make chicken stealing a felony, instead of a misdemeanor.

The Pike's Peak Poultry association, as well as the State Poultry association, of which G. W. Veltiz of this city is president, is urging the adoption of the bill. The salient features of the proposed enactment are that chicken theft shall be grand larceny, regardless of the value of the fowl, and that it shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not to exceed five years, or by a fine not to exceed $500, or by confinement in the county jail up to 12 months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

In speaking of the bill, a prominent poultry raiser said yesterday:

"The punishment for stealing chickens ought to be as severe as for stealing horses. There are many persons who depend solely upon their poultry to bring them a livelihood, and when their chicken houses are robbed it deprives them of life itself.

"Some time ago three young men living in one of the northern Colorado towns were arrested charged with stealing chickens. It was known that they had taken thousands and thousands of fowls belonging to others. An effort was made to send them to the penitentiary, but it failed because of the lax laws on this subject.

"A chicken thief usually gets about 10 days in jail when he is captured and is out ... for him to plan more devilment.

"There are many chicken growers who risk the lives of themselves and the members of their families by keeping loaded guns, so arranged that they are fired off when anyone tries to enter the chicken yards at night. A man should not be made to take the chance of accidentally killing himself or his family by such means. The law should protect his chicken coop."

SENATOR MONEY'S AFFLICTION

Senator Money has determined to retire from public life solely because of his inability thus far to obtain any permanent relief from the recurrent attacks of neuralgia, from which he has been a sufferer for several years. The Mississippian suffers intense agony all the time he is in Washington. The center of the difficulty seems to be in his eyes, and the entire nervous system of his head has become involved. Mr. Money's term does not expire until 1911, though the legislature will choose his successor next year.

Your HeadAches

Whenever there is an excited, irritable condition of the brain nerves. It is the outcry of a tired brain. Relief will come quickly by taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, as they soothe the nerves, and when this is accomplished, the pain subsides. This is the natural, sensible way. No harm can come from their use if taken as directed, as they do not derange the stomach or leave any bad after effects. Take promptly at the beginning of an attack and save suffering.

"It gives me pleasure to tell what the Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have done for me. I was troubled for years with headache, but am glad to say that after using the Pills I now feel that I am entirely cured. I wish all that suffer from headache would use them. MRS. ELIZA WEBSTER, 35½ Douglass St., Worcester, Mass.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

ALTERCATION IS THREATENED

State Bureau for Child and Animal Protection May Revoke Charter of Local Humane Society.

An altercation between the El Paso County Humane society and the State Bureau for Child and Animal Protection threatens to ensue as a result of the former association in reappointing J. F. Neff as humane agent for this county, according to advices from Denver.

The local branch has instructed Neff to report to it alone, instead of to the state organization, as heretofore, and the state organization, it is said, may revoke the charter under which the county branch has worked for many years.

The trouble was caused by Neff's recent arrest on a statutory charge. He was acquitted, but the state bureau delayed reappointment until after a private investigation. The county branch immediately reappointed Neff, without consent of the State Bureau for Child and Animal Protection. Mrs. F. W. Goddard, of this city, is prominent in humane work, and is an ardent supporter of Neff. She is active in the local work, but has always been a staunch adherent of the state organization until the present difficulty.

The state organization claims that should it revoke the charter of the El Paso county society, the latter ... work in the local field, since the state board has control of this work in Colorado.

STOCK STATE WITH PHEASANTS

W. F. Kendrick, Well-Known Mining Man, Undertaking Work—Has Imported Several Varieties.

Local sportsmen will be interested in the announcement that W. F. Kendrick, the well-known mining man of this city and Denver, intends to fully stock the state with pheasants.

"I am now planning to fully stock the state of Colorado with pheasants," said W. F. Kendrick yesterday.

"It will be some years before the state is stocked sufficiently to permit shooting, but that period is not far away. There are now between 7,000 and 10,000 pheasants in the state."

Three versicolor pheasants have come from Japan to Mr. Kendrick. They are from Yokohama.

The versicolor pheasant is very scarce in this country, and the three which Mr. Kendrick has received are the first ever imported into Colorado. ... light blue, and while they are of the same family as the "ring necks," there are no rings in the feathers about their necks. They are found in large numbers in Japan, and are the most valued pheasants on the islands. They are a very high priced bird, and this perhaps accounts for the fact that there are so few in the United States.

Nearly 150 other pheasants were received by Mr. Kendrick. Six of which are the Reeves pheasant. The others are of the ring variety. They have been placed in the aviary at City park, Denver, where between 400 and 500 pheasants are now on exhibition.

"The versicolor pheasants are of an intense blue," said Mr. Kendrick. "They are very beautiful, and in shape and size are like the ring necks. They are a little stronger than the ring necks, and are much prettier."

Ten years ago the first pheasants to be liberated in this state were imported by Mr. Kendrick, and the late Senator E. O. Wolcott. These have increased, so that there are now thousands of the birds in the state. Since that time Mr. Kendrick has imported hundreds of pheasants, at great expense, as the commonest varieties cost in excess of $10 a pair.

HIGH SCHOOL CLASS DANCE

More Than 300 Invitations Issued for Friday Night.

More than 300 invitations have been issued to the ball to be given in the Antlers hotel ball room Friday evening by the junior class of the Colorado Springs High school. It is probable that a large number of the invitations will be accepted, as Friday evening's dance promises to eclipse any social affair given during the present school year under the auspices of a High school class.

Dancing will begin at 8 o'clock and continue until 12 o'clock, according to the invitations. Music will be rendered by Fink's full orchestra. The ball room will be decorated with High school and class colors and pennants.

The committee in charge of arrangements is composed of the following: Miss Gretchen Fowler, chairman; Misses Edith Stark and Ramona Brady, and Robin Seibild and Jay Randolph.

FIRST USE OF HOLLOW TILES.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

Hollow tile was first used in this country in the Vancolears flats, New York city, erected about 30 years ago. It was the first tile of that style made in the United States. The experiment was successful and in 1897 there were 100,000 tons of hollow tile fireproofing material sold in the United States. Today the output exceeds 2,500,000 tons a year, a plant at Perth Amboy alone having a capacity of 50,000 tons a month.

HARRY M'CAULEY APPOINTED

Revenue Collector Frank Howbert of Denver Makes Springs Man a Deputy.

Harry McCauley of this city has just been appointed deputy revenue collector by Revenue Collector Frank Howbert of Denver, and will assume his duties at once. Mr. McCauley, who was formerly connected with the office of the clerk of the county court, has been associated since his retirement with the ... He is prominent in Republican political circles.

Revenue Collector Howbert is a brother of Irving Howbert and Edgar Howbert, both of Colorado Springs.

LEAVE ON A TRIP TO CUBA

John L. Nichols and James R. McKinnie, Jr., to Combine Business and Pleasure While Away.

John L. Nichols, a bookkeeper in the Exchange National bank, and James R. McKinnie, Jr., of this city, left yesterday on a six weeks' trip to Florida and Cuba, returning by way of Miami, near Memphis, Tenn., and thence home.

Mr. McKinnie has spent several months in his father's sugar beet factory in this state, and while in Cuba will familiarize himself with the sugar factories in that country.

Mr. McKinnie is the son of J. R. McKinnie, a prominent local banker and sugar beet capitalist. Mr. Nichols is the son of W. S. Nichols, a well-known mining man of this city.

AUDIENCE FOR LOCAL OPTION

Unanimous Rising Vote Taken During Service at First Christian Church Yesterday Morning.

An incident showing the preponderance of sentiment in this city in favor of the local option bill, which has passed the state senate and comes up this week before the house, occurred yesterday morning in the First Christian church, during an address by the pastor, the Rev. Crayton S. Brooks.

The Rev. Mr. Brooks was talking on the proposed law, urging his hearers to support the bill by writing letters to the legislators urging its enactment, when he was interrupted by a lady in the audience. She suggested that Mr. Brooks take a rising vote on the subject. The pastor stopped in the middle of his address and requested that all should rise who favored the passage of the bill. Every man, woman and child of the crowded audience instantly arose.

There were between 700 and 800 present.

PERSONAL MENTION

Arnold I. Blitz of Denver returned yesterday after spending the week with friends in Colorado Springs.

F. G. Lyster, a prominent banker of Aspen, is registered at the Alamo hotel.

Mrs. Loris Robinson, formerly Miss Audrey Demming of this city, has returned after an 18 months' absence in Phoenix, Ariz.

Mrs. George B. Tripp of this city left for Pittsburg, Pa., last night, owing to the sudden death of her mother, Mrs. L. A. Hibbard.

Colonel Ira L. Weil, formerly well known in Denver and this city, and now in business in New York city, is in Colorado Springs on a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Farrar are at the Alamo on their wedding tour, having been married last week in Kansas City, the former home of the bride. Mr. Farrar is one of the prominent young lawyers of Fort Collins, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Moore Crane, of Denver, are stopping at the Alamo hotel in this city on route to Salt Lake city on their honeymoon. The couple were married in Denver yesterday noon, taking the 2:45 train for Colorado Springs to avoid the officious attentions of numerous friends. Mr. Crane is connected with the First National bank of Denver. Both the young people are well known in the capital city.

Whose Say-so is Best?

With nearly all medicines put up for sale through druggists, one has to take the maker's say-so alone as to their curative value. Of course, such testimony is not that of a disinterested party and accordingly is not to be given the same credit as if written from disinterested motives. Dr. Pierce's medicines, however, form a single and therefore striking exception to this rule. Their claims to the confidence of invalids does not rest solely upon their makers' say-so or praise. Their ingredients are matters of public knowledge, being printed on each separate bottle wrapper. Thus invalid sufferers are taken into Dr. Pierce's full confidence. Scores of leading medical men have written enough to fill volumes in praise of the curative value of the several ingredients entering into these well-known medicines.

Amongst these writers we find such medical lights as Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennet Medical College, Chicago; Prof. Hale, of the same city; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati, Ohio; Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Grover Coe, of New York; Dr. Bartholow, of Jefferson Medical College, of Pa., and scores of others equally eminent.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the worst cases of female weakness, prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion and corrects irregularities, cures painful periods, dries up disagreeable and weakening drains, sometimes known as pelvic catarrh and a multitude of other diseases peculiar to woman. Bear in mind, it is not a patent nor even a secret medicine, but the "Favorite Prescription" of a regularly educated physician, of large experience in the cure of woman's peculiar ailments, who frankly and confidingly takes his patients into his full confidence by telling them just what his "Prescription" is composed of. Of no other medicine put up for woman's special maladies and sold through druggists, can it be said that the maker is not afraid to deal thus frankly, openly and honorably by letting every patient using the same know exactly what she is taking.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is guarded as sacredly secret and womanly confidences are protected by professional privacy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

How to preserve health and beauty is told in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is free. For a paper-covered copy send Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only; in cloth binding 31 stamps.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

COLORADO SPRINGS A MODEL

Dr. George H. Glover Commends the Health Department of This City in Warmest Terms.

"Colorado Springs is the cleanest city I have ever seen so far as its dairy and meat business is concerned," said Dr. George H. Glover, veterinarian of the State Agricultural college, yesterday. Dr. Glover spent the day inspecting the local dairies that he had not formerly visited. He says that dairies and slaughter houses of this city are a pattern in cleanliness for other towns and cities of the state. He has a copy of the Colorado Springs ordinance and says he will try to induce the city council of Fort Collins to adopt a similar ordinance.

"Your pure food inspector, Mr. Mowry, deserves a world of credit for the vigorous manner in which he conducts his work in the city and the slaughter house," said Dr. Glover. "On every hand I noticed the effects of rigid inspection in a hundred apparently insignificant ways such as care in the milking of cattle. Mr. Mowry has succeeded in bringing the business into a state of thorough sanitation. I know of two instances in which he forced the slaughter house men to close up their old buildings and erect new ones. I have seen such conditions, other places that I think it my duty to commend the authorities in Colorado Springs for their excellent system of inspection and good results attained."

DEAN HALE TO GIVE LECTUER

"Classicism and Romanticism" His Subject.—Public Is Invited to Hear Him.

Dean Hale of the Colorado college school of music, who has made a special study of the history of music, will speak in Perkins hall at 8:15 o'clock tomorrow night on "Classicism and Romanticism in Music."

The lecture, which is free to the public, comprises the second of the University Extension series. It will be illustrated with a number of stereopticon slides. The public is invited to hear him.

DEMANDS $25,000 FOR LIBEL

D. C. Williams, of Cripple Creek, Sues the Denver Times for Alleged Derogatory Article.

D. C. Williams, a mining man of Cripple Creek, and city marshal of that city during the troublesome days in 1897 and 1898, but filed suit in the district court in Denver against the Denver Times, to recover $25,000 damages for alleged libel. ... Masterson, of this city, is attorney for Mr. Williams.

The suit is based on a statement published by the Times in connection with the recent annual stockholders meeting of the Portland Gold Mining company in Cheyenne, Wyo. Mr. Williams alleges in his action that the Denver Times recently published that he was a Pinkerton detective and bodyguard of James F. Burns on his recent trip to Cheyenne to attend the annual meeting of the Portland company. He sets out that the Denver Times willfully and maliciously conspired to injure and degrade the plaintiff in the public estimation and in his business reputation and standing, not only in his community, but elsewhere, also to bring him in public contempt and ridicule and to destroy his peace of mind by publishing such a defamation upon him and his character.

LOCAL MEN ASSIST IN PLANS

Dr. W. F. Slocum and F. H. Pettingell Aid in Arrangements for S. A. R. Convention.

President W. F. Slocum of Colorado college and Frank H. Pettingell, a well-known mining man of this city and Denver, are prime movers among those making arrangements for the annual congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, which convenes in Denver, April 30, for a three days' session. It is planned to have President Roosevelt as one of the guests of honor, and a great gathering of representative men, including statesmen, army and naval officers and other men of national reputation will be invited. Most of those attending the congress will visit Colorado Springs at its close.

Dr. Slocum is a member of the executive committee, while Mr. Pettingell is also aiding in the arrangements.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized April 30, 1889, the hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the first president of the United States, in the historic "Long Room" of Fraunce's tavern in New York city. It was there that Washington, on December 3, 1783, said farewell to the officers of the Revolutionary army.

Nearly every state in the Union is now represented in the membership, as are also France and the Hawaiian islands. By reason of the strict requirements for membership and the spirit of its members, many men of high social position and national reputation in civil and military life have joined the society. Each is a lineal descendant of some patriot of the American revolution and it is expected that the delegates, who will attend the congress, will number several hundred.

RITTENHOUSE'S GOOD WORK

Outlook Favorable for New Insurance Bill to Be Placed on Senate Calendar Today.

The vigorous campaign of E. E. Rittenhouse, of this city, deputy state insurance commissioner, against the alleged irregular business management of various insurance companies operating in Colorado, has resulted in a decided shakeup in many of the concerns.

Two high officials of the State Life Insurance company of Indiana have resigned, this action, it is said, being due to disclosures made in an examination into its affairs by the state auditor of Indiana. The examination was the result of action begun by Mr. Rittenhouse.

He notified the company that if it expected to continue business in this state, it must discontinue giving stock as an inducement to secure business. The Colorado department objected to the large returns promised on policies by reason of this stock feature, the profits offered ranging all the way from 200 per cent to nearly 12,000 per cent for the twenty-year period.

The investigation of the company in Indiana developed numerous sensational features culminating a few days ago in the resignations of A. W. Sweeney, president, and Samuel Quinn, vice president of the State Life. The immediate cause of the resignations was testimony given on the witness stand by W. E. Mick, a real estate agent of Indianapolis, to the effect that Sweeney and Quinn had received $50,000 for their votes as directors in favor of purchasing a building in Indianapolis to be used as headquarters for the company. The price for the building was $350,000.

When Mr. Rittenhouse drafted the insurance bill now pending in the legislature, he inserted a provision to meet the needs of the insurance department in dealing with agency stock companies. This bill is being bitterly fought by the State Life and its Colorado agency.

The insurance bill is due to be placed on the senate calendar today. With the exception of the Life Underwriters agency, all the local companies have given it their indorsement, also the eastern companies doing business in the state. The present outlook indicates that it will pass both houses and become a law.

VALUABLE CRUST DEPOSITS

Near Ashcroft, in British Columbia, are a number of small lakes whose shores and bottoms are covered with a crust containing borax and soda in such quantities and proportions that when cut out it serves as a washing compound. The crust is cut into blocks and handled in the same manner as ice, and it is estimated that one of the lakes contains 20,000 tons of this material.

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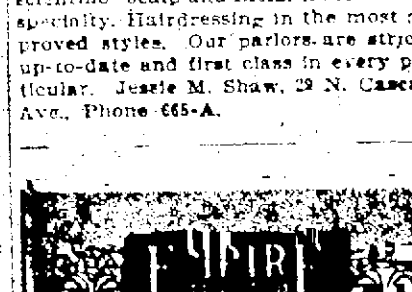

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A GREAT WOMAN'S LIFE WORK

Frances E. Willard and Her Labors in Temperance Subject of Sermon by Rev. G. L. Patterson.

"Frances E. Willard and Temperance," was the subject of a forceful sermon delivered last night by the Rev. G. L. Patterson, pastor of the Hillside Congregational church, 601 South Prospect street. The speaker touched on the life of the noted temperance leader, but dwelt more fully on the principles for which she stood. [illegible] "Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things."

[illegible] "Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things."

In the study of any great character, it is well to consider the principles for which that life stood. I will, therefore, dwell more particularly on that which the name, Frances E. Willard, represents than on the details of her personal career. On a granite monument at Mount Auburn, the tourist reads the word "Longfellow." The letters are of simple design. No other word is found. The world can supply the rest. In like manner, is there erected to the memory of Frances E. Willard a more durable monument than was ever fashioned by human hands, and one word suggests it. It is the word, "Temperance." For this she stood, and to this cause was her life given.

Frances E. Willard was born at Churchville, New York, September 28, 1839. I need not trace her career through girlhood, college life, the calling of teacher, preceptress and dean, and on through the founding of the great and world-wide organization known as The Woman's Christian Temperance union. Frances Elizabeth Willard still lives, although nine years ago today her spirit crossed the river. An account of her life in detail is accessible to all.

The name of the society has been familiar to me from early childhood, for in the language of Mrs. Willard, "Fredonia must always be remembered as the home of the first local W. C. T. U., and Fredonia adorns the city of my birth. Well I remember in early childhood the closing scenes of 'The Crusade' of the seventies, out of which the organization grew, and I am of a strong conviction that the name was first suggested by my mother, Mrs. Minnie Ware Patterson, who, in one of the first meetings in our city, she proposed the adoption of the somewhat comprehensive title, "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

Nonpartisan Temperance.

Temperance is a principle of life, and it is not my purpose to treat it from a political standpoint. It should dominate every act of every party.

There is a case on record in which a man was charged with having thrown stones and thus assaulted the plaintiff. To the indictment, the defendant answered that it was true that he had thrown the missiles, but that he had been desirous, not of doing bodily harm, but had thrown the stones gently with the object of causing only slight discomfort. The court, however, took judicial notice of the fact that it was impossible to throw stones in a gentle manner, and the ruling was made accordingly. This illustrates the truth that there are certain [illegible] or the other. Stones can not be thrown with gentleness. A round peg can not be made to fit a square hole. It is impossible likewise to be sincere and at the same time dishonest. The principle can be illustrated in many different ways, yet all would go simply to make more vivid the fact that there are certain ideas which are exclusive, one of the other. In precisely the same manner is it impossible to be a temperate tippler. The difference between the so-called moderate drinker and the immoderate is one of degree. There are beyond doubt many stages of intemperance, yet the truth remains that the tippler is intemperate in habit for the reason that he has adopted that which is unnatural, and in every instance the unnatural is the intemperate. Whenever the requirements of Nature are trampled under foot by that which is foreign to her, be the infliction ever so slight, the individual is to that extent leading a life of intemperance.

Temperance and Leadership.

"How strenuously will men strive "for the mastery," yet how often is the power of the temperate life forgotten. In a physical object the strongest part is seldom situated at any extreme. As a rule, it is not to be found at end or edge, but in the center of the structure or machine. The "vitals" of a mighty battleship, so strongly protected, are to be found in the central portion of the vessel. Far below the water line is the keel, on the [illegible] of all men-of-war, fashioned of strongest steel, and traversing the center of the mighty structure, its very foundation. Is it not so in character? Is it not true that the strongest and most powerful principles in any life are those not most radical and extreme, be the motive ever so good, but rather principles based on a temperate view of the situation. So, also, are the strong members of a community, not such as entertain views the most extreme, but men and women who are open to conviction and observe moderation and temperance in the forming of opinions. And the truth applies to nations. Behold Turkey, with the fanatical views of Mohammed and followers, Turkey with the sword in place of the cross, with coercion and violence substituted for the principles of our gentle Savior. Turkey with all of its extreme methods; how limited is its influence on the world at large! Russia is now the object of universal criticism, and wherein lies the reason? Is it not to be found in the fact that with the royal party clinging to the idea of medieval despotism and one other element continually fostering nihilism, the nation has been buffeted to and fro by opposing extremes, and has scarcely known temperance, balance, moderation in public affairs. As a rule, extreme views of any kind should be avoided. Whether in the life of an individual or a nation, for "every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things," and a nation is that which its citizens [illegible]

Human Experience.

Every living subject can be treated from the standpoint of experience, and also from that of its future possibilities. The life of perfection commenced in the world by Jesus is a most marked extreme. The reason is simple, and lies in the fact that no one since our Savior's time has attained the standard then given. There is only one extreme which human beings can safely follow. All others should be avoided. From the standpoint of human experience, with its so common within and along our pathways, perfect love is indeed an extreme, but one on which to fix our Christian attention.

Why can this exception be made? In a northern forest, the mantle of snow affords a scene of splendor. All is pure and primeval. In the "whiting aisles" among the trees extends a carpet so pure and white that primitive man could not deny that a God was back of nature. Beneath the pines on Mother Earth, the snow extends as far as eye can reach and fades into the distance. All is white, yet here are displayed the colors of the Sistine chapel, those of the tropical foliage of South America, of the gorgeous plumage of winged creatures inhabiting distant isles. Here are displayed the colors found in Mammoth cave of stalactites and stalagmites, nine miles from light of day. Here are the hues of deep sea plants, and innumerable shades of color as yet not duplicated by artist. All are present, for the pure white snow is but a combination of all of Nature's tints. The whiteness of the snow is an extreme, that of purity. Black has not entered into the combination, but blackness is not a color. It is mere absence of all tint. Without an exception, the prismatic hues are to be found. If light reflected from the snow be allowed to pass through a prism, it is separated into its many constituent colors and the truth is demonstrated. The pure whiteness of snow includes all. Just so in human character does the Christ spirit embrace all that is true and good. Patience, industry, thoughtfulness, devotion, aspiration, love, all are to be found in the Christ disposition, that perfect standard, that extreme to which, from the standpoint of experience, our Savior alone has attained. Ultra radical principles must all save the extreme of perfection. Faultless harmony in music, perfect love for humanity, perfect loyalty to God, and to country, perfect Christlikeness in religion, all are ideals, all are extremes, all alike are embraced within the one exception, the extreme of perfection. Its standard, God's standard is Christ.

Ideal as Fulfilled by Christ.

I have been speaking from the standpoint of human experience. Let us now see whether we are not on an ideas of the subject taken as an ideal. It is only [illegible] our Savior. Was the perfect life as followed by Christ one of [illegible] perfect temperance in all things. He possessed patience, but still not allow it to be perverted into [illegible]. He followed [illegible] of self-destruction. How frequently exaggerated ideals of industry and thrift in the ultra health seekers has amounted to unintentional suicide. Our Redeemer was thoughtful yet carried it not to the extreme of continually worrying over problems. Jesus led a life of prayer, yet took food for the body, and not only kept in touch with the affairs of everyday life, but also used many commonplace events as illustrations in the passages of love. From this analysis, it is seen that the ideal Christ life is not an extreme, but rather a combination of all good qualities in their unperverted, their natural, their temperate form. From the standpoint of experience, we see Christ's perfection as an ideal so far above us that it becomes an extreme, and the only one which man may safely follow, yet when we look upon the life of Jesus of Nazareth, we are led to see that the perfect Christ life was not an extreme, strictly speaking, for it was a combination of all qualities that were good and holy, and those without exception [illegible] form. Even as the pure white snow represents a combination of all true colors, so did the Christ life include all virtues in their true form.

There is a Christian experience [illegible] is definite. It is deeper than philosophy, for it is an answer to the religious instinct, and this is part of life itself, in answer to prayer. There is no one living who can not possess it, and this which we call conversion, comes not from the earthly sky, as do the flakes of snow, but from a realm above mortal thought, from the Great White Throne of God. By prayer and a receptive heart this treasure can be possessed by all. The religious instinct is natural to man, and the natural is the temperate, and in temperance there is power.

CHANGE BRAND OF TOBACCO.

Smokers Sometimes Do Not Know Why They Seek a Novelty.

From the Philadelphia Record.

"In tobacco used for pipes it is quite a usual thing for smokers to change their brand every two years or so," said a dealer in such things, "though, on the other hand, there are some men who never change. This changing is in many cases simply a habit, but one which has been acquired in a curious way.

"The men who make such change declare they have simply got tired of the old brand, whereas, as a matter of fact, it is often a case where the brand has deteriorated in quality. It used to be a common thing for some manufacturers [illegible] smoking tobacco so good that it could not be sold at a profit at the price asked. This speedily boosted the brand to phenomenal popularity and then slowly, so slowly that it would not be noticed for some time the manufacturer would proceed to get his money back by using inferior stock in the brand.

"Fortunes were made in this way, and many a man who fondly gave up his favorite brand never knew anything except that he had grown tired of it. The same trick is played nowadays, and probably always will be, but it is by no means so frequent. Many men who changed often for this cause, however, now make it a point to change regularly."

WHERE SNOW FALLS.

From the London Chronicle.

If you are not a lover of snow go to Malta, which is the nearest spot where you are certain of complete immunity. If you are fond of it, the suburbs of St. Petersburg will furnish all you need to ask, for there you may be sure of it for 170 days in the year. The happy medium is supplied by Copenhagen, with 30 days; while Palermo, Rome and Venice, with one, two and five days respectively, may be recommended to those who merely care for snow as a casual and fleeting guest.

BUTTON INDUSTRY IN JAPAN

The button industry in Japan bids fair to prove a great success. Shell buttons it is learned from the report of the Yokohama chamber of commerce, were first imported from abroad a quarter of a century ago, when the demand for the article began to be felt, and since then this branch of industry has gradually sprung up, Osaka and its environs being the center. A great development of the industry has taken place of late, and large quantities of material are annually imported from the South Sea Islands, while exports to the Chinese and Indian markets have rapidly increased. According to the latest investigations not less than 1,000,000 yen worth is exported annually from Osaka and its vicinity alone. There are now about seventy factories in existence in Osaka.

FIRE HORSE TURNS ON LIGHT

Norfolk (Conn.) Cor. Chicago Chronicle.

South Norwalk has a fire department horse that turns on the electric lights when an alarm of fire comes in. Jess is the name of this intelligent creature, it being so named after Jesse M. Ferris, treasurer of the Manhattan Rubber company of New York. Once, putting its head over the edge of the stall, the horse chanced to turn the switch. Now when an alarm of fire comes in at night Jess reaches over and turns on the lights before the driver has an opportunity to touch the button which releases the stall doors.

Previously the lights were burned in the firehouse all night. Now there is a saving for the city, as Jess is always on the alert.

SOCIALISM REBUKED.

From the Chicago Post.

On the face of the returns Kaiser Wilhelm has destroyed one of the most thunderous slogans of socialism.

"Two years ago," cries the Socialist orator, "our vote was so much; last year it was twice as much, and this year it has doubled again. The revolution is on!"

In Germany the Socialists cast [illegible] ballots at the 1903 elections. Friday they were able to muster but 1,700,000. The arithmetical progression is hopelessly out of gear, because the Roosevelt of Europe smashed a few precedents, appealed direct to his people and won out.

The Kaiser's reply to socialism is a practical version of Mr. H. G. Wells' reply to Jack London. In the guest book of a Boston club Wells found that the Californian extremist had signed himself: "Yours for the Revolution—Jack London." Below this somber autograph the Englishman quietly wrote: "There ain't goin' to be no revolution.—H. G. Wells."

POPULAR PRINCESS.

One of the most popular of all the royal princesses in Germany is the [illegible]

THIS WEEK MEANS A

SLAUGHTER OF PRICES

THE CONTRACTORS MUST HAVE THE ENTIRE SOUTH SIDE OF OUR STORE.

Come in today.

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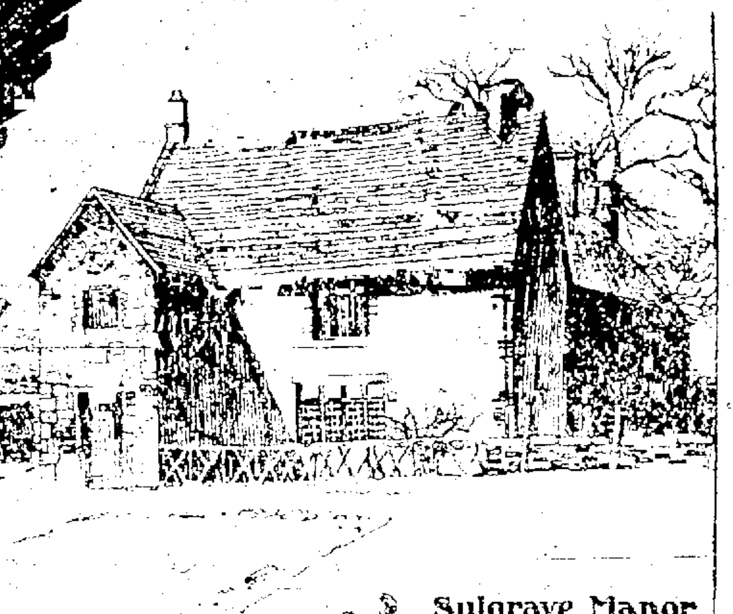
The [illegible] of Saxe [illegible] in company with [illegible] ing the recently [illegible] market and [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible]

The ANCESTRY of GEORGE WASHINGTON

Most Authentic and Satisfactory Account of the Origin of the Man Who Is and Always Must Be the Leading Figure in American History.

Village of Sulgrave

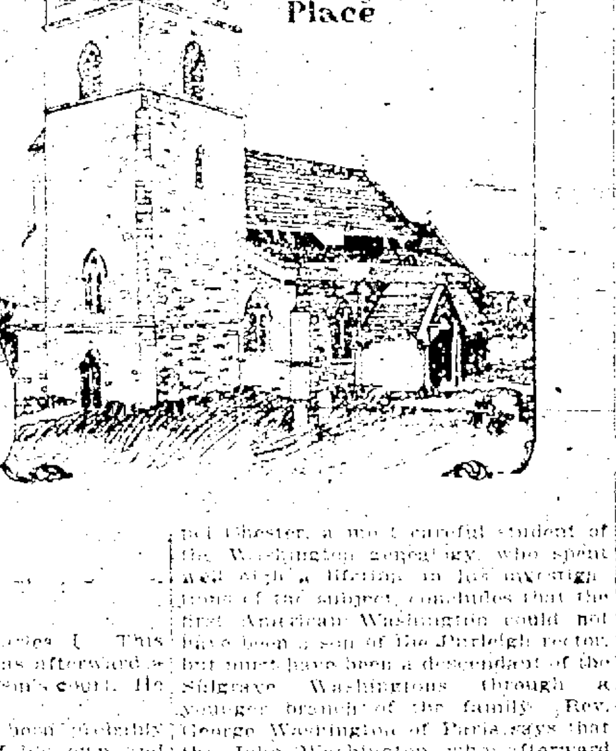


Sulgrave Manor House

Statue in Front of Sub-Treasury New York

Washington Arms on Old English Church

Portrait Sketched From Life by Miss Willing of Philadelphia



Sulgrave Church Family Burial Place

GEORGE WASHINGTON had a pedigree. That is a comfort. Not that he needed it. People who have little else to recommend them are the only sort that need pedigrees. But it will be a pleasant thought to such that a man as great as Washington actually had ancestors. The Washington pedigree is respectable enough in its way, even though it can yield to his glory, but rather smiles by the reflected light that it derives from him. Nor is there any evidence that he knew aught of this pedigree or would have cared for it if he had known. He doubtless was too busy being the Father of His Country to bother about his own fathers. But those who are interested in the sources from which a great soul draws its body may find some attraction in these researches. Finding a lineage or making one to order is becoming quite a fashion of late, and for people who may get a standing from their forbears which their own qualities would not assure them the value of a genuine or manufactured ancestry is granted. But for a man like Washington ancestors can neither add to his fame nor can they explain him. One must look for the sources of greatness in something deeper, something more divine and imperishable than blood and physical inheritance can supply. These are the attendants of greatness, not the causes, the setting and not the gem.

But even so, they have an interest, and if their importance is not unduly magnified, if in other words they are not placed out of perspective, there is a certain value in studying them. Yet in the latest sense the ancestors of whom Washington was truly one, have no ancestors and no descendants.

Washington's own attitude toward the matter of his forefathers is shown by his statement that he regarded the question as "of very little moment." Again he referred to it as "a subject to which I confess I have paid very little attention." Yet few Americans have had a better pedigree, as the world counts these things. Some have traced the roots of his family tree back to Norman sources in the time of William the Conqueror, and some have even gone so far as to construct him a fanciful lineage, making him a direct descendant of Odin, who is supposed to have ruled all the north before the time of Christ, whereat some waggish commentator inquired, "Why not trace him back to Adam?"

Throwing out all these ancient and imaginary family trees, there seems to be a fairly well authenticated line of forbears running back to the end of the fourteenth century or the beginning of the fifteenth. This is antiquated enough for the most of us and ought to serve the purpose. It runs something like this:

1.—John Washington of Whitfield, Lancashire, England. Date uncertain, but probably born about 1400.

2.—Robert Washington of Warton, Lancashire, second son of the foregoing, described as "gentleman," which meant much in those days. Cromwell said he honored a "gentleman who was so indeed." This we hope Robert Washington was. His date of birth is also uncertain, but we will say about 1425.

3.—John Washington, also of Warton, eldest son. He married a sister of Sir Thomas Kitson, alderman, of London. Date of his birth likewise unknown, but say about 1465.

4.—Laurence Washington of Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, which was granted him by Henry VIII, probably for services as soldier. This was a man of some importance, as he was twice mayor of Northampton. Date of birth about 1500, as he was first made mayor in 1532 and died in 1584.

5.—Robert Washington, also of Sulgrave, which he sold to a relative in 1610. Died about 1620, so was probably born about 1540. Buried in Sulgrave church, but lived for a time at Brington, Northamptonshire, now Brighton, to be near his great relative, Earl Spencer.

6.—Laurence Washington, born at Sulgrave, probably about 1565, died at Brington, 1616, and buried there. The move to Brington marked reduced circumstances and dark days for the family.

7.—Laurence Washington, younger son, born about 1600. Fortunes of family suddenly recovered by the marriage of the eldest brother, William, to a sister of the Duke of Buckingham. William was afterward knighted, as were one or two others of the family at about this time and subsequently. All the Washington families were large, sometimes running to as many as seventeen children. No race suicide in those days. Laurence was a graduate of Oxford and a fellow of one of the colleges there and afterward a rector of Purleigh, Essex, from which living he was ejected by the Puritans in 1643 on the charge of drunkenness. This charge his friends denied, asserting that the real reason of his ejectment was his loyalty to Charles I. This Laurence Washington was afterward a surrogate at an archdeacon's court. He died in 1653.

8.—John Washington, born probably about 1630. Because of his own and his family's adherence to the cause of the Stuarts and their consequent impoverishment under the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, John Washington took to the seas and settled in 1657 in Westmoreland county, Va. There his younger brother, Laurence, soon joined him. John was a lieutenant colonel in a war against the Indians and was of sufficient importance to have Washington parish named for him. He married Ann Pope and died about 1676. It is as well to state right here that there is some doubt about this John who founded the Washington family in America being the son of Laurence, the royalist rector. Washington Irving says that the Virginia John came from Yorkshire, not from Northamptonshire, and there is a well defined tradition in the locality of [illegible], South Cave, that the ancestors of Washington emigrated from that neighborhood. Colonel Chester, a most careful student of the Washington genealogy, who spent well nigh a lifetime in his investigations of the subject, concludes that the first American Washington could not have been a son of the Purleigh rector, but must have been a descendant of the Sulgrave Washingtons through a younger branch of the family. Rev. George Washington of Paris says that the John Washington who afterward went to America was knighted in 1623, yet at this time his supposed father was a student at Oxford. Here is the one faulty place in the Washington genealogy that has never been patched up to this day. But wherever he came from, there is no question as to the history of the American John after he arrived in this country.

9.—Laurence Washington of Washington parish, Virginia, died about 1697. Married Mildred, the daughter of Colonel Augustine Warner.

10.—Augustine Washington of Washington parish, born in 1697. Wedded to Mary Ball, daughter of Colonel William Ball of Lancaster county, Va. Augustine died in 1743.

11.—General George Washington of Mount Vernon, born Feb. 22, 1732. Commander in chief of colonial armies and first president of the United States. Died in 1799 without issue.

Wherever you have it, any of the genealogists put it up. We confess to a feeling that from loyalist Rector Laurence to American Colonel John 1657 has been patched up with the sort of cement used in so many genealogies. We hope, for the credit of George Washington, that he was not descended from the tippling curate who was driven out by the Puritans and, very frankly, we do not believe that he was. Colonel Chester is probably right in the statement that the American John came from some younger branch of the family, and possibly Washington Irving is right in saying that the branch of the family lived in Yorkshire, where there were eight or ten sons in a household, and where the records are meager, or lacking altogether. It is impossible to state with certainty just what the true line of descent was.

To be perfectly candid, it is to be feared that the Washington ancestral tree has been grafted. Yet even so, it is as good as most ancestral trees, so why cut it down? It serves as well as any. If the ancestral purveyors are satisfied with it, that is the main point. The rest of the world is not wildly excited over the matter in any event. The work and worth of George Washington remain whether he was descended from a tippling royalist rector or from some honest, though unknown, Yorkshire farmer. The writer's judgment, as well as his inclination, leads him to favor the farmer. But as the genealogists do not agree to that view, and as the point is not worth bickering about, let them have their way.

Sulgrave Manor, which Henry VIII granted to Laurence Washington in 1538, formerly belonged to the Roman Catholic church. When bluff King Hal took time between marriages to give away some of the former ecclesiastical real estate, the Washington family had enough court favor to procure a slice. Laurence, the Northampton mayor, built a house on the estate, which is still standing. It was not a very big house, not as big as he intended it to be perhaps, but the farm did not make much return, and the size of the pocketbook has a way of determining the size of the dwelling. The Washingtons, or their relatives, kept the place nearly a century, but the pocketbook kept dwindling, and finally Sulgrave had to be given up.

Yet the family coat of arms is left. The coats of arms are all there about the doorway, despite Bishop [illegible] located [illegible] in the [illegible].

These coats of arms are the most interesting things about the place. There are three of them and four centuries have not served entirely to obliterate their outlines. Their description in the language of the old heraldry is something like this: "Argent, two bars of gules, in chief three mullets of the second. Crest, a raven with wings endorsed proper, issuing from a ducal coronet." To translate this into United States, it should be understood that argent means white and gules red, mullets are five pointed stars, "endorsed proper" we cannot give the meaning of precisely, but it must mean outspread. At any rate, the thing should read like this: Two red bars on a field of white, above these three five pointed stars. Crest, a raven with outspread wings issuing from a ducal crown. Now this exactly describes the seal used by General George Washington. Not only so, but it is supposed to have been the origin of the American flag. True, that banner started with stripes in place of bars and both the stripes and stars were multiplied, but these effects were due to the expansion of an idea and of a nation. There are some who go so far as to say that the raven was transmuted into an eagle and became the noble bird of freedom. This theory may be wholly fanciful, but it is not without poetic interest.

Sulgrave Manor lies at the outskirts of a little village in the midst of a typical and beautiful English landscape. It is a suggestive fact that in this village lived the ancestors of that Lord North who as prime minister of George III waged unsuccessful war on the American colonies. If George Washington were truly the descendant of the Sulgrave family of the name his ancestors and those of the man he so unmercifully trounced must have been acquaintances, perhaps friends. Time plays queer tricks.

The old manor house is only about sixty miles north of London and is waiting for some American with money to buy it. The estate has been twice offered for sale, at a price of about $21,000, and for those who like that sort of thing it would be a snap for the money. It is not very far distant from Stratford, which was made famous by Francis Bacon. If they are right and Colonel Chester is correct in asserting that John Washington was not the son of the Rev. Laurence, both places have been obtaining fame under false pretenses, but as nobody can prove anything in either case, they will probably continue to do so and thus are well worth seeing. If people believe that the man who wrote Shakespeare is buried at Stratford, and if people believe that the ancestors of Washington lived at Sulgrave, what loss do they suffer, or does any one else suffer, if they go thither? If faith can remove mountains, why can it not hallow historic shrines, or even shrines that are not historic?

J. A. EDGERTON.

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DECLINE OF THE BIRTH RATE.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Paris dispatches represent the French people, or that portion of them who give a thought to the affairs of the race and nation, as seriously concerned by the revelations of the vital statistics in connection with the declining birth rate of the country. It would appear from these statistics that there were fewer children born in 1905 by 10,[illegible] than in the preceding year, and the superficial deduction is drawn from this exhibit that not only are the French people declining in virility and fecundity, but that the nation is weakened industrially and in the material for military service.

There are no statistics more difficult of scientifically accurate analysis than those relating to the birth rate, but it will be conceded that the phenomenon recorded in France is not peculiar to that country. It is found in all civilized countries, and may be said to be correlated everywhere with improved social and material status—that is, the families presumably better able to care for and rear large numbers of children have fewer offspring than the weaker and more improvident classes of a community.

It is assumed that this condition of affairs is to be chiefly accounted for by the volition of parents, although this by no means answers all the questions that arise in the mind of the social economist who studies the problem. A purely superficial view of the subject will call forth vehement denunciation against "race suicide" of a sort familiar to Americans, but the problem is too deep for such treatment. If it were not a fact that the decline of the birth rate among the lower classes is less marked than among the higher and better, and that the greatest increase of population is coming from the least desirable sources, we might regard the limitation of families with equanimity. It were surely better to have a few well-cared-for and well-nourished children than a greater number brought into the world under less favorable surroundings and conditions. The indiscriminating denunciation of "race suicide" would appear to place a premium on improvidence and thoughtless irresponsibility.

What is wanted is a complete understanding of the peril that threatens modern civilized society. Until that is had it is idle to talk of remedies. If volition has a controlling part in the decline of the birth rate—and that has yet to be fully established as a working hypothesis—its influence which operates among the educated classes of the world cannot be lightly dismissed as sinful or blameworthy. Disastrous it may be to the general welfare, but a recognition of that fact is a first step toward corrective measures, and the present duty would seem to be a collection of data that would throw light on the subject.

America is unhappily weak in the matter of vital statistics, and any thorough inquiry would have to be made a matter of governmental enterprise and of co-operation between national and state government authorities. In England recently an attempt to obtain some leading on the subject was made on a small scale by members of the Fabian Society. The results were far from conclusive, and the remedies proposed—the unlimited provision of medical attendance, the feeding of all school children, the [illegible] whose support parents are unable to provide—were so frankly socialistic as to render them of little practical importance. But this inquiry showed plainly that a statistical investigation of a very special kind and on a large scale is needed, and the present French anxiety may help along a movement for the inauguration of such research.

CHEAPNESS AND USEFULNESS OF ALCOHOL

From Appleton's Magazine.

Ask the western or eastern farmer and he will tell you that 200 bushels is not an unusual crop of potatoes to the acre on many of the nation's potato farms. This quantity will furnish fully fifty gallons of alcohol. The country's potato harvest reaches in an average year 250,000,000 bushels. A bushel of ordinary field corn such as is grown on the thousand acre and ten thousand acre fields of Kansas, Missouri and Iowa will yield five gallons of spirits by modern distillation. Allowing for but four gallons to the bushel for the sake of argument, the national crop of this cereal would produce the enormous quantity of ten billion gallons alone. While we call the raising of sugar beets one of our infant industries and have only begun their cultivation, we have the waste product of 200,000 tons for raw material for our spirit. The cane fields of Louisiana alone would contribute every drop of alcohol needed in the southland.

Of course it is preposterous to suppose that all of our potatoes or corn or any other staple will be converted into alcohol, but in a "big crop" year, when corn for example goes begging at 30 or 35 cents a bushel, there is an opportunity to turn it into something which will make it worth, perhaps, double its value in the original form. There will be no need of burning it in the stove because it is cheaper than buying coal, as has been done many times on the prairie. The manufacture of alcohol thus creates a new source of consumption for some of our leading surplus crops, which should be a safety valve of the utmost importance in regulating production and in maintaining prices.

Yes, these figures seem incredible for the reason that we have considered alcohol as a rare, a costly commodity; but before congress decided upon its release from bondage, committees obtained convincing testimony that the spirit is not merely one of the most useful servants of humanity, but one of the most easily obtained.

We remember that the farmer lighted his home with spirit lamps. Why did he not use kerosene oil? Because the spirit gave him more illumination for less money. In recent years the gas mantle has become very popular in [illegible] for reading. A versatile Frenchman discovered that the mantle can be used with an alcohol burner. A gallon of alcohol is sufficient to keep it burning 1,[illegible] hours. Supposing that each hour it furnishes a light equal to one candle. A modern lamp, burning the highest grade of kerosene oil, requires one gallon to burn 1[illegible] [illegible] to perform it. Therefore a gallon of spirit will furnish nearly [illegible] as much illumination as kerosene. In fact if it sold at 21 cents a gallon it would be more economical to use than petroleum at 15 cents a gallon.

THE ALCOHOL REVOLUTION

Now that denatured alcohol has been relieved of the enormous tax of the internal revenue, it is to be of infinite value to the farmer, if we are to believe Day Allen Willey's article in the February Appleton's. The author says:

"You may say that 20 years is a short time in which to accomplish such an industrial revolution as has been foretold. Is it? What did we know of the telephone a quarter of a century ago? [illegible] looking [illegible] that was shown at the Centennial exposition [illegible] ridiculed the assertion of the designer that it would convey words beyond the ordinary range of the human voice. Today the telephone has reached everywhere that civilization has reached. It is indispensable in modern life. Less than 30 years ago the first exchange was established in America, and now some of them have subscribers connected with 'Central' by the barb-wire fences which not only bound the farm but form the telephone line. Twenty years ago the oil stove was a curiosity, but as the fact became known that the surface of the country concealed an underground sea of petroleum, the coal stove was replaced by the petroleum stove in many of the states beyond the Mississippi. The possibility that 20 years hence we may live in the age of alcohol is no more wonderful than the advent of the telephone, the oil stove, the cotton gin, or the combined harvester and thresher.

"Back in the '60s, 'A. Lincoln' was the name signed to a document which caused the bells to ring and the bonfires to blaze from one end of the northern states to the other, for it freed five millions of people from slavery. Curiously enough, it was partly to defray the expenses of the Civil war abolishing slavery that alcohol was practically placed in bondage. How this step has crippled the progress of the United States may be understood when it is known that in 1861, prior to the enforcement of the revenue tax, we were using over thirty millions of gallons, although our population at that time was but 35,000,000. Had the farmer and the manufacturer been permitted the free use of the liquid except as a beverage, today our consumption would doubtless have been more than ten times this quantity, for Germany alone makes over a hundred million gallons a year, largely for industrial purposes, also tenfold more than we have manufactured annually under the oppression of the revenue law. There is good reason for calling the law which at last gives us free alcohol for our industries the Second Act of Emancipation, for it is in truth a release from bondage."

CUT WHALE IN TWO.

From the New York Sun.

"I'd very well dislike to ship on a vessel named St. Jonah," said Mate Spice, of the good ship St. Andrew. The [illegible] [illegible] yesterday with [illegible] and yarn from Antwerp.

The first officer's opening remarks were in the nature of a joke, Mr. Spice explained. The St. Andrew had hit a whale inside [illegible] over. He explained further. Still further, it hit a whale on a trip this way several months ago, and Mr. Spice opines that whales have a fondness for ships named after the saints. He told of other ships thus named that were everlastingly running down whales.

"In twelve hours last Wednesday," said Mr. Spice, "we ran into a whale and a waterspout—not the whale's waterspout. They say that it never rains but it pours. But I prefer my whales without waterspouts or my waterspouts without whales.

"It was just breaking day and I was on the bridge. What was I doing? I was scanning the western horizon. The ship shuddered. My stomach (Mr. Spice isn't thin) was jammed against the bridge rail. The grunt that came from me greatly startled the skipper, who had all but been tossed from his bunk.

"'A derelict, I think,' sir,' piped the lookout. I sent a man over the bow to examine our injuries. He reported plates intact, and also brought back the information that the wreck we hit must have held a large cargo of red paint. We saw the water crimson streaked on all sides of us. We had not only run down a whale but had run through it. Part of it was fouled in our propeller."

THE PRINTING PRESS IN THIBET

How the Huge Volumes of Sacred Literature Are Run Off.

When approaching Thibet from the valley on the west a correspondent paid a visit to a monastery there far-famed for its printing press.

In winter the press does no work, says the writer, probably because the ink can not be kept from freezing, and we are disappointed in our hopes of witnessing the manner in which sacred literature is manufactured in Thibet.

All around a big hall are arranged on shelves the printing blocks, which are simply rectangular pieces of wood upon which a whole page of lettering has been carved. When in action a block is held in a vise and then covered by hand upon the paper, where it leaves a facsimile of the carving on its face, says the Lahore (India) Times.

The process is simple and expeditious, and several fat volumes can be printed off in a day. But the blocks, of which there are very many thousands, represent long and patient labor, their workmanship and finish being very fine. Of the usual adjuncts of a printing press there are none at Nartang monastery except that the unwashed condition of some of the monks and all of the attendants entitle them to rank with printers' devils.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

WANTED MALE HELP.

WANTED—Responsible man who can give references from people previously worked for. To such a man we pay salary and expenses to represent us in this and adjoining territory. Experience not necessary. Write with references, Dearing Mercantile Co. (not Inc.), Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN for Colorado, experienced traveling man preferred; fine staple for general trade, position permanent; $30.00 weekly advance, with commission. Saw-yer Leslie & Co., Chicago. [illegible]

HUSTLERS wanted everywhere! $25 to $35 month weekly distributing circulars, outdoor advertising. No canvassing. Address Merchants Out Door Advertising Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Men, each state, to distribute samples of our goods and tack advertising signs; salary $21 per week, $3.00 per day expense allowance. [illegible] Co., Dept. [illegible]

WANTED—Carpenters, stone masons, brick masons and painters to exchange work for lots; part cash paid. The Hastings-Allen Realty and Building Co., 119 N. Tejon.

MEN—Our [illegible] catalogue explains how we teach barber trade in few weeks, mailed free. Write Moler Barber College, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—[illegible] men and boys to buy unredeemed overcoats from $2.50 to $15.00 at M. E. Myers licensed loan office, 129 E. Huerfano St. Phone [illegible]

WANTED—Men with teams to exchange work for lots; part cash paid. The Hastings-Allen Co., 119 N. Tejon.

YOUNG man to [illegible] jewelry work. Apply rear 816 N. Weber.

WANTED—Blacksmith at foundry. [illegible] [illegible] Iron Works.

WANTED—A meat cutter. Apply to A. L. Wilson, Manitou.

WANTED—Delivery boy with wheel, Murray Drug Co., Plaza hotel.

TWO or three boys to carry papers. Apply Gazette mail room before 9 o'clock.

WANTED—Man to help [illegible] work on ranch. Box 3[illegible], Manitou.

WANTED FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A competent laundress, who also does chamber work. References required. Apply 22 West [illegible] Ventura [illegible]

SPECIAL sale on switches and pompadours for one week only, beginning Monday, Feb. 11, at 27 E. Kiowa. Phone Red, 251.

GOOD girl for house work; good home for right party. Apply [illegible] 11 North Walnut.

GOOD sewing machines for rent by week or month. J. P. Hooten Music Co., 11 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1270.

WANTED—First-class laundress; also to do cooking for two gentlemen. Inquire C. A. Baldwin, Broadmoor.

WANTED—Girl to assist with housework for good home, family of three adults, references required. Box 2[illegible], Manitou.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework. Apply mornings at 2[illegible] No. Tejon.

TWO second girls, [illegible] N. Cascade Ave., Mrs. Lowry.

WANTED—A good cook. Apply 126 E. Platte.

SWITCHES and pompadours made to order. Miss Anne Bateman, 27 E. Kiowa.

WANTED—Good cook for boarding house, [illegible] 2[illegible] East Pike's Peak Ave.

CHILD'S nurse wanted; references required. [illegible] Allen, 1[illegible] N. Cascade.

WANTED—First-class waist makers at Mrs. McFadden's, DeGraff Bldg.

WANTED—At Nordrach Ranch sanitarium, a nurse for institutional work.

WANTED—A girl for general house work, [illegible] Tyler place.

A GOOD meal, home cooking, at Cascade Coffee Parlors, 119 N. Cascade.

Employment bureau, 704 DeGraff Bldg., 115 N. Tejon, Mrs. J. Rhind. Phone 565-B.

APPRENTICE girl to learn tailoring. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

WANTED—Working housekeeper in plain home, 2[illegible] Franklin St.

AN experienced chambermaid. Phone [illegible]

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

KEYS, locks, cash registers, difficult repairings a specialty. Ch. Berghausen, 13½ E. Kiowa.

HIGH price paid ladies', gent's leftoff clothes, shoes. Phone 6[illegible], 3 W. Huerfano.

BOOKS opened or checked for corporations, firms or individuals. Address A-2[illegible], Gazette.

DOUBLE work harness wanted. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

CASH paid for men's clothing. Write or call 13½ E. Huerfano St.

HAIR dyeing a specialty by Mrs. Anna Erdman, 27 East Kiowa St.

COSY housekeeping rooms, bath, gas range, lights, heat. 11[illegible] Colorado Ave.

PARTY to board [illegible]-old infant. Write, stating terms, A-2[illegible], Gazette.

WANTED—TO RENT ROOMS.

WANTED—By gentleman and wife, three unfurnished rooms, or small house, for light housekeeping; must be reasonable rent and good neighborhood; permanent if suited. A-2[illegible], Gazette.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE.

FURNITURE of [illegible]-room house for sale cheap if sold immediately, at 220 S. Tejon St. Miss True.

SALE of furniture Monday and Tuesday, 221 E. Monument.

PERSONAL.

MAGNETIC MASSAGE AND HEALING Parlors at 1[illegible] Colorado Ave.

FOR RENT—UNFUR. ROOMS.

ONE to five rooms, 614 E. Boulder. Phone Main 1213.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—Position by experienced woman [illegible] private family. [illegible] [illegible] south door.

COMPETENT woman wants light work, mending, care of children, etc. [illegible] hour. Phone 922.

WANTED—Sewing by the day. Address 229 N. Nevada. Phone Black 1162.

SCHOOL GIRL wants to work for board room and small wages. [illegible]

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

NEWLY furnished rooms in modern house, with private family, [illegible] N. Cascade.

THE LACLEDE—Nice, warm rooms, cheapest in city; transients. 22½ E. Pike's Peak.

ROOM for housekeeping; sleeping porch attached; also small room. [illegible] Willamette.

NICELY furnished room [illegible] steam heated, private [illegible] Tejon.

SMALL south room, reasonable. [illegible] E. Boulder St.

TWO furnished rooms for rooming or light housekeeping. 323 S. Wahsatch.

THREE furnished rooms for housekeeping. [illegible] N. Nevada.

LOVELY sunny suite, 2 rooms and bath; very low for winter. New Elk hotel.

SMALL housekeeping apartment, cosy, convenient, cheap. 3[illegible] East Yampa.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, half block west of Washington school. "1005."

FURNISHED rooms or light housekeeping rooms. 3[illegible] N. Cascade Ave.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, gentlemen preferred. 7[illegible] North [illegible]

FOR RENT—UNFUR. HOUSES.

$22.50—SEVEN-ROOM, fully modern house, on car line, within 5-cent limit, in Ivywild. Never been occupied. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

TWO [illegible]-room fully modern cottages, on Lincoln Ave. $20.00. WARNER & MILLER, 1012 Colo. Ave.

NEW modern five-room house on car line, $20 per month. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms, bath, stable; all modern conveniences; in fine condition. 12[illegible] N. Nevada.

FOR RENT—[illegible]-room house, modern. Apply 19 East Platte Ave.

THREE-room cottage, five dollars per month. 17 West Costilla street.

TO RENT—Unfurnished seven-room cottage; modern. 915 E. Willamette Ave.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES

FOR SALE—Sorrel horse, [illegible] years, sound, works single and double; good saddler and [illegible] 1[illegible] Moniton. [illegible]

FOR RENT—Furnished [illegible]-rooms modern, Wood Ave. corner [illegible] for less. The Hastings-Allen Realty and Building Co., 119 N. Tejon.

[illegible]-ROOM modern house. Apply 135 East Las Animas.

TO RENT—Furnished four-room cottage, close in, cheap. 317 N. Cerelia St.

FOUR pretty rooms, bath, electric lights, cheap. 627 East St. Vrain St.

[illegible]-ROOM modern [illegible] also [illegible] $1.[illegible] [illegible] North Tejon.

STORE-ROOM, no fixtures to [illegible] rooms for housekeeping. 225 South Tejon.

[illegible]-ROOM cottage, modern except bath. Inquire 118 E. Bijou.

TO TRADE.

LIST your property with the firm that SELLS real estate. Harper & Small, Colorado Bldg.

CLEAR farm of 160 acres in eastern Kansas to trade for Colorado Springs property. Address owner, A-1[illegible], Gazette.

LOST.

LOST—Ladies' gold watch; initials B. A. P., with fob. Reward if returned to Gazette.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of lady's Antlers wheel to Pike's Peak pool room.

LOST—Blue Tribune bicycle. Reward if returned to 2[illegible] N. Nevada.

FOUND.

FOUND—A place to get all the money on any kind of security and big loans at special low rates, at M. E. Myers' Loan office, 29 E. Huerfano street. Phone 63-Black.

FOUND—Gold watch. A. L. Taylor, 118 E. Dale.

BIG SALE of bicycle tires now on. W. I. Lucas, 129 N. Tejon.

BIG SALE of bicycle tires now on. W. I. Lucas, 129 N. Tejon.

CLEANING AND PRESSING.

A GOOD investment. For $1 per month we sponge and press your suit each week. Call for and deliver. THE PANTATORIUM, 17 E. Bijou. Phone 523.

UPHOLSTERING AND CABINET MAKING.

FREDERICK ROLLER, 510 N. Tejon St., formerly N. Y. City.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

PROF. MAX KAUN, teacher, De Tar-rell's J. B. L. Cascade on sale. Phone 3[illegible], 126 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. G. W. PAULY and wife, graduates Still's college, Kirksville, Mo., 201-3 De Graff Bldg., 115 N. Tejon. Phone Red 1272. Best equipped office, best of service. Residence, 1511 N. Weber. Phone Main 965.

FOR RENT OFFICES.

FOR RENT—Ground floor office or desk room for rent, heat, light and janitor service furnished. The Hastings-Allen Co., No. 110 N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SEWING MACHINES AT BARGAINS
1 Domestic, [illegible] [illegible]
1 Domestic, little used [illegible]
1 New Home, good condition [illegible]
1 Singer, sews good [illegible]
1 High grade piano [illegible]
1 Good organ [illegible]
1 Checkering (sic) piano, good tone [illegible]
HUNT MUSIC CO.
19 N. Tejon St.

THE FURNITURE of a 10-room house for sale and house for rent. Centrally located; rent reasonable; furniture can be bought for cash or on easy terms. For further particulars, see owner, 128 E. Pike's Peak Ave. Phone Main 117.

MANITOU mineral water delivered daily; 24 quart tickets, $1. L. M. Hunt. Orders taken at Robinson's Drug Store. Phone 4.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Ave. [illegible]

$75 PIANO; little used; [illegible] party leaving state. [illegible] E. Pike's Peak. Call mornings.

A GOOD Kimball upright piano, $90. Bessie at [illegible], Davis & Bybee, [illegible] Bank Bldg.

CARPETS—Brussels and ingrain, and [illegible] rugs and some furniture. 216 E. Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—Cow, half Jersey and Short-horn; cheap. 178 Seventh, Springs.

FOR SALE—Lady's Pier [illegible] order made for [illegible]. Apply Steward [illegible] Town and Gown club.

CARPET loom; iron frame, also lease on garden tract. 204 N. El Paso.

BOSTON terrier pups. Hazlitt ranch. Phone Red 1[illegible]2.

FOR SALE—One good express wagon. Call 1[illegible] Pine St., Ivywild.

IF YOU want sawdust, shavings or wood, call up West 8.

OLD papers 25c hundred. At Gazette office.

TWO bird cages and bird for sale. 12 East Las Animas.

FINE, [illegible] Jersey cow for sale. Mrs. [illegible] 119 N. Colorado.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Four choice east side lots, 50x150, near Columbia school; fine view and location. 118 S. Tejon St.

FOR SALE—A snap; lots between Rocky Ford and Las Junta. [illegible] [illegible] Rogers, 1812 Hayes St.

CHICKEN and duck ranch, one acre ground, plenty running water. Call at 3[illegible] S. Sahwatch.

LIST your property with the firm that SELLS real estate. Harper & Small, Colorado Bldg.

FOR SALE—My home, modern, on car line, close to school; full lot. Call and see it, 8[illegible] East Willamette.

A BARGAIN—Property at [illegible] E. Platte Ave. Inquire 1[illegible] N. Royer St.

FOR SALE—Ranch, about 1,000 acres of good red and ranch land, close to Colorado Springs, fenced and cross-fenced; plenty of water. H. C. Box [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] house [illegible] E. [illegible] [illegible] Bijou St., corner lot; [illegible] rooms; just papered, large cellar, cement floor. Was [illegible] at $[illegible]. Now to go for [illegible]. Terms to suit. Davis & Barley, Owners, [illegible] Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE Cheap, on account of owner's health, a twenty-two room apartment house, clearing [illegible] all the year. Inquire 121 N. Weber St.

FOR SALE—RANCHES.

AN EASTERN COLORADO BARGAIN: We have three choice sections of land near Kit Carson, Colo., which we can sell for $5 per acre if taken in a body. Remember, this is better than a good deal of land which is selling for from $10 to $15 per acre. This will sell for such prices within a few months. We have been on this land and know it is a "ground floor" proposition for someone. Come in and talk with us about this.
HARPER & SMALL,
Colorado Bldg.

FOR RENT—RANCHES.

WANTED—Tenant for improved ranch; good range and plenty of running water, four miles to station. Inquire 21½ E. Pike's Peak Ave.

FOR RENT—160 acres improved eastern Kansas. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. Sampson, the noted psychic medium, beware of so-called mediums; come to those with known reputation. Readings daily; spiritual services Sunday evenings. 122½ East Pike's Peak Ave., upstairs.

MADAME JENNINGS, Spiritual Medium, Permanently located at the Lennox, 2[illegible] North Tejon. Readings daily. Circles Thursday and Sunday evenings. Class work Friday nights. Phone Main 885. [illegible]

MRS. HENDRICKS, reliable resident clairvoyant and spiritual medium. Readings daily. Meetings Sunday evening. 20 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

MRS. THOMPSON, clairvoyant, 50c and $1.00. Hours 9 to 8. 26 S. Nevada.

STORAGE AND TRANSFER.

OUR MOTTO: KEEP MOVING.
If your home isn't pleasant, leave it. Phone 2[illegible]. Smith's Storage and Transfer Co.

PIKE'S Peak Moving and Storage Co. 1[illegible] E. Bijou. Phone [illegible]. S. H. Kellerman.

BICYCLES AND REPAIRING.

SEE the new 1907 2¾ h.p. motorcycle at agency. Stratton & Treat, 119 E. Huerfano; 5 to 50 miles per hour.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING machines rented and repaired; needles and oil and repairs for all makes. Hext Music Co., 19 N. Tejon St.

DRESSMAKING.

First-class seamstress. Prices reasonable to introduce work. Phone West 2[illegible]-A.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOMS AND BOARD—Table board. Mrs. Walter A. Dunn, 117 N. Nevada.

BUSINESS CHANCES

GOOD CHANCE FOR INDUSTRIOUS MAN. FARMING PROPOSITION IN SAN LUIS VALLEY. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT WORK. INQUIRE OF
THE STATE REALTY CO.
25 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

SMALL stock of groceries and fixtures, also building; a bargain. 2[illegible] N. Prospect.

[illegible] [illegible] and fixtures [illegible] 1[illegible] W. Pike's Peak.

PROFESSIONAL.

A FREE face and scalp treatment by Mrs. Anne Bateman, 27 E. Kiowa, for one week only, beginning Monday, Feb. 11th, every day from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MOLES and superfluous hair removed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] years' experience in Colorado Springs [illegible] [illegible]

MAGNETIC VITAL FORCE HEALING [illegible] Vermijo street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE or trade—[illegible] of land, good water. [illegible] [illegible] Vermijo St.

LIST your property with the firm that SELLS real estate. Harper & Small, Colorado Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN.

DO YOU NEED MONEY?
THEN SEE US
THE STAR LOAN CO.
For, if you have permanent employment we have it for you just on your note.
NO MORTGAGES necessary.
NO PUBLICITY for you.
EASY terms, EASY payments, LIBERAL DISCOUNT if paid before due.
MONEY ON CHATTELS.
Room 25, First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 573.

MONEY to loan at lowest rates.
NO DELAY.
Insurance written in companies of undisputed financial standing.
W. W. WILLIAMSON,
Tel. 415. 27 N. Tejon St.

WANTED TO LOAN—$2,000 on good real estate security; lowest rates; will loan $1,000 if desired. Call mornings, 9 o'clock. NORTON INVESTMENT CO., Suite 26-27 Midland Block.

LOANS ON CHATTELS AND REAL ESTATE.
HARPER & SMALL,
Colorado Bldg.

[illegible] to loan on first-class improved city real estate. Send full description. Box 222, city.

$25 TO $500 on furniture, pianos, horses, cattle; lowest rates. 55 Bank Bldg.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

ORIENTAL RUGS cleaning, repairing and washing are our specialties; we exchange. Also handsome fluff rugs made from your old carpets and chenille portieres, rag carpets and silk portieres woven to order by our expert weaver. George Odabashian, 12[illegible] E. Kiowa; phone 1[illegible]

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

CARRIAGES and wagons repaired at lowest prices. Rubber tires a specialty. All work guaranteed. Hemenway's Carriage and Repair Shop, [illegible] S. Cascade.

FOR SALE—Horse, runabout and harness; good condition; cheap. Call after 2 p. m., 1[illegible] Colorado Ave., Colo. City.

WANTED—To buy [illegible] head of horses, drivers and saddlers. [illegible] Livery, Manitou.

FOR SALE—A well-bred driving and saddle mare, buggy and harness. Inquire at 12[illegible] East Willamette.

FOR SALE—Horse and buggy, safe for lady, cheap; going away. [illegible] East Cache la Poudre.

FOR SALE—Canopy top buggy and harness, [illegible] 1[illegible] North Tejon.

DOUBLE work harness wanted. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

COLLECTION AGENCIES.

THE Rocky Mountain Collection agency, Rooms [illegible] Colorado Bldg.; collection of accounts for local and non-resident merchants. Phone 1119.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
BONDS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION.
THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE COMPANY.
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to the terms of a certain deed of trust, executed on the 1st day of March, 1902, by the Colorado Springs Gazette company to the Colorado Title and Trust company, trustee, to secure the bond issue of the said Colorado Springs Gazette company, elects to redeem and pay four (4) of its first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds at a par value of $500 each, on March 1, 1907, and has given said trustee due notice of its election so to do.

In accordance with article VI of said deed of trust, the trustee has drawn and designated for redemption bonds Nos. 8, 34, 48 and 63, payable on surrender, at the office of the said trustee, the Colorado Title and Trust company, Mining Exchange Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on March 1, 1907.

Holders of the bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid the face value thereof, together with accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with coupons attached, upon the above date, at the office of the Colorado Title and Trust company, of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Holders of bonds bearing the above numbers are hereby further notified that, as provided in the deed of trust given to secure these bonds, that interest thereon will stop on March 1, 1907.

By order of the board of directors.
CLARENCE P. DODGE,
President.

COLORADO SPRINGS AND CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RAILWAY CO. FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT GOLD BONDS, DUE 1930.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to consume more than the sum of Twenty-one thousand [illegible] hundred and forty-eight 79-100 dollars ($21,[illegible]8.79). Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York, at twelve o'clock [illegible] [illegible] February [illegible], 1907. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By J. N. Wallace, President.
Dated February 5th, 1907.

AUCTIONS AND AUCTIONEERS.

MORTGAGE SALE.
[illegible] [illegible] furniture consisting of dressers, all styles; iron and brass beds, chiffoniers, couches, dining tables, sideboards, rockers, and all other kinds of chairs, ice boxes, lace curtains and many other articles for housekeeping, will be offered at auction Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 108 E. Pike's Peak Ave., 10 o'clock a. m. These goods are in good condition and must sell, regardless of value. At same place. Come and get the bargains Tuesday, Feb. 19, 108 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
A. N. ROBINSON, Mortgagee.
W. N. PROCTOR, Auctioneer.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Barred Plymouth Rock [illegible] Orpington cockerels, [illegible] [illegible]

S. C. R. I. Red eggs $1.50 per setting. 109 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] for hatching, $1 for 15. [illegible] N. Nevada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH, POWER AND VIGOR restored by taking ASPA WEIGHT-PRODUCER. It makes flesh, fat and rich blood. Unexcelled for nervousness. Price, $2. Booklet free. Aspa Co., 120 Broadway, New York.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.
No. NORTH, FOR DENVER.
16—From Ouray, Gunnison, Salida, Leadville and Glenwood .... 4:56 am
6—From Salt Lake & Pac. Coast .. 6:33 am
12—From St. Louis, K. C., Pueblo .. 10:15 am
2—From St. Louis & Pac. Coast .. 2:06 pm
10—From Pueblo and Canon City .. 5:25 pm
14—From Trinidad and Pueblo .... 6:15 pm
4—From Salt Lake & Pac. Coast .. 7:20 pm
SOUTH AND WEST FROM DENVER.
15—For Ouray, Gunnison, Salida, and Leadville .... 12:15 am
5—For Salt Lake & Pac. Coast ... 11:05 am
1—For Salt Lake, St. Louis and Pacific Coast .... 12:18 pm
9—For Canon City and Pueblo .... 4:20 pm
7—For Pueblo, Alamosa, Durango 8:30 pm
11—For Kan. City and St. Louis .. 6:20 pm
3—For Salt Lake & Pac. Coast ... 10:35 pm
MANITOU BRANCH TRAINS.

No.	Lv. Colo. Spgs.	No.	Lv. Manitou.
43	7:30 am	44	8:30 am
45	11:10 am	46	11:40 am
47	4:20 pm	48	5:25 pm

COLORADO & SOUTHERN.
113 E. Pike's Peak Avenue.
Phone Main 164.
Effective Sunday, October 14
NORTHBOUND.
No. 13 for Denver .... 5:40 am
No. 5 for Denver .... 6:55 am
No. 67 for Denver .... 11:45 am
No. 1 for Denver .... 1:30 pm
No. 601 for Denver .... 3:45 pm
No. 3 for Denver .... 6:15 pm
No. 11 for Denver .... 7:05 pm
SOUTHBOUND.
No. 603 for Pueblo .... 6:40 am
No. 4 for Pueblo .... 10:20 am
No. 2 for Pueblo and south ...... 2:15 pm
No. 602 for Pueblo .... 5:35 pm
No. 6 for Pueblo .... 10:30 pm
G. H. LOGAN, Commercial Agent.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.
No. LEAVE COLORADO SPRINGS
No. 42—Rocky Mountain Limited, For Omaha and Chicago .... 10:40 am
No. 10—Eastern Fast Mail, for Kansas City .... 2:50 pm
No. 28—Southeastern Express, for Kansas City, St. Louis and Southeast .... 7:50 pm
No. 6—Eastern Express, for Omaha and Chicago .... 9:40 pm
No. 5—For Pueblo .... 8:35 am
No. 9—For Pueblo .... 2:00 pm
No. 41—For Pueblo .... 9:45 pm
ARRIVE AT COLORADO SPRINGS.
No. 5—Colorado Express, from Chicago and Omaha .... 7:50 am
No. 27—Western Express, from St. Louis, Kansas City and Southeast .... 8:15 am
No. 29—Colorado Flyer from Kansas City .... 11:25 am
No. 9—For Pueblo .... 11:25 am
No. 41—Rocky Mountain Limited, from Chicago and Omaha .. 9:40 pm
No. 42—From Pueblo .... 10:20 am
No. [illegible]—From Pueblo .... [illegible] pm
No. 6—From Pueblo .... 8:35 pm
All meals in dining cars. Through sleepers and chair cars on all trains.
W. W. WOOD, City Passenger Agent.
2 Pike's Peak Avenue.

SANTA FE.
October 15, 1906.
Union Station, East Pike's Peak Ave.
No. NORTH FOR DENVER.
5—From Chicago and California .. 6:55 am
13—From Colorado Midland .... 5:40 am
601—Denver Express .... 11:45 am
1—Colorado Fast Flyer .... 1:30 pm
601—From Pueblo and East .... 3:45 pm
3—Denver Express .... 6:15 pm
11—From Colorado Midland .... 7:05 pm
EAST BOUND AND CALIFORNIA
602—For Chicago and Kan. City .. 6:40 am
4—Kansas City Flyer .... 10:20 am
12—To Colorado Midland Ry .... 11:45 am
2—For Pueblo .... 2:35 pm
602—California Lim. and Chicago .. 6:25 pm
6—For Chicago, K. C., El Paso .. 10:30 pm
16—To Colorado Midland Ry .... 11:20 pm
C. C. HOYT
18 N. Tejon St. City Pass. Agt.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive. Depart.
10:25 am—St. Louis, Sedalia, K. C., St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita and Hot Springs, Ark., daily .... 7:05 pm
2:05 pm—Fast Mail, St. Louis, Hot Spgs., Sedalia, K. C., St. Joe, Atchison, L'worth, d'ly 12:04 pm

THE CRIPPLE CREEK ROAD.
Midland Terminal Ry.
Via Colo. Midland Out of Colo. Springs.
No. WEST BOUND
1—Leave Colorado Springs .... [illegible] pm
Arrive Cripple Creek .... 9:33 pm
EAST BOUND.
2—Leave Cripple Creek .... 7:[illegible] am
Arrive Colorado Springs .... 10:12 am

COLORADO SPRINGS & CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RY.
(The Short Line.)
No. WEST BOUND
1—Daily, leaves Colo. Springs .. 10:20 am
Arrives Cripple Creek .... 1:20 pm
EAST BOUND
4—Daily, leaves Cripple Creek .. 3:00 pm
Arrives Colo. Spgs .... 6:00 pm
Through trains of day coaches and observation cars between Denver, Cripple Creek and Victor are run over the C. & S. Ry. to and from Colorado Springs.
Short Line trains arrive and depart from Santa Fe station, Colorado Springs City.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.
(MIDLAND ROUTE.)
Leave Colorado Springs:
No. 5—For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Grand Junction, Salt Lake and Pacific Coast (A. T. & S. F.-C. & S. Depot) .. 11:55 am
No. 7—For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Grand Junction, Salt Lake and Pacific Coast (A. T. & S. F.-C. & S. Depot) .. 11:20 pm
No. 8—For Victor and Cripple Creek (D. & R. G. Depot) .... 4:20 pm
Arrive Colorado Springs
No. 6—From Pacific Coast, Grand Junction, Glenwood, Aspen (A. T. & S. F.-C. & S. Depot) 4:35 pm
No. 6—From Grand Junction, Aspen, Glenwood, Leadville (A. T. & S. F.-C. & S. Depot) .... [illegible]
No. 8—From Cripple Creek, Victor and Ute Pass Points (D. & R. G. Depot) .... 10:15 am
C. S. BROWNE, General Agent,
No. 9 N. Tejon St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Wind up Sale

All Winter Suits and Overcoats at

75c on the Dollar

at

Rafield The Clothier

City Briefs

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado College weather bureau for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock p. m.

Temperature at 6 a. m.	31
Temperature at 12 m.	39
Temperature at 6 p. m.	31
Maximum temperature	52
Minimum temperature	25
Mean temperature	38
Max. bar. pres. inches 6 a. m.	24.07
Min. bar. pres. inches 6 p. m.	23.94
Mean vel. of wind per hour	5
Max. vel. of wind per hour	14
Relative humidity at noon	11
Dew point at noon	22
Precipitation in inches	[illegible]

FINELY furnished rooms; Y. M. C. A.

MINING stocks—Earnest & Co., Min Ex.

GOOD horses for sale, 122 E. Bijou St.

STATED COMMUNICATION—There will be a stated communication of Tejon lodge No. 104, A. F. and A. M., at 7:30 o'clock tonight. All members are urged to be present, as important business is to be transacted.

CELEBRATE FOUNDING—Sublime lodge No. 123, Knights of Pythias, will celebrate the forty-third anniversary of the founding of the order in K. P. hall tonight. The lodge will give an entertainment, to include dancing, lunch, cards and speaking.

SMALL BLAZE—The central fire department last night extinguished a small blaze in the residence of George Rex Buckman, 921 North Nevada avenue. The fire, which was caused by a defective flue, caused but little damage.

LAST ARTIST CONCERT—The third and last of the series of artist concerts, under the direction of the Colorado Springs Musical club, will be held in Perkins hall at 8:15 o'clock tonight. Arthur Hartmann, the eminent violin virtuoso, will appear, assisted by Adolphe Borschke, the well-known pianist.

PRAIRIE FIRE—Fire companies Nos. 1 and 2 responded to an alarm in the north end of town at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, extinguishing a prairie fire near the corner of Columbia street and Nevada avenue. The origin of the blaze is unknown. A false alarm also called the west side department out yesterday afternoon.

MEMORIAL SERVICES—Memorial services for the late Rev. Arthur E. Willett, who died in Los Angeles, Cal., recently, were held in the H. C. Woods Memorial chapel, on the corner of Tejon and Caramillo streets, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Special music was provided and addresses were delivered by prominent local residents.

STANDARD CLUB BALL—The fourth annual ball of the Standard club of Colorado City will be held tonight in the club house, on the corner of Eighth street and Colorado avenue. Dancing will continue from 8 o'clock in the evening until 2 o'clock in the morning. The ball committee is composed of R. N. Myers, J. H. Canfield, O. K. Johnson, W. L. England and R. W. French.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract is sold by all the best grocers everywhere. Try it.

THE PRICE OF SILENCE.

From the New York Times.

A well known business man of a town not far from Cincinnati discovered one morning recently on entering his office that his safe was out of order. He immediately telegraphed to Philadelphia for an expert.

When the latter arrived he found that the safe, an old-fashioned affair, locked with a key, could not be opened. After a hasty examination the expert, taking a piece of wire, dug out from the keyhole a mass of dust and lint. He then opened the safe in the twinkling of an eye. The business man wore a sickly smile as he asked, meekly:

"How much?"

"Twenty dollars."

"Do any of your firm's patrons here know of your visit?"

"Not a soul but yourself."

"Then," added the business man, "here's $40. I'll take it to be a great favor if you'll hustle out by the first train. If any one in this town knew that I had paid a man $20 to dig dirt out of a key for me, I'd never do another dollar's worth of business in the whole state."

WOOD CARPETING IN VOGUE.

Handsome Designs in Flooring Shown by Decorators.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

Among good carpeting those known as the pure oak are at present considered most desirable, although there is great latitude of choice even among persons inclined to follow the fashions in house furnishings. The oak carpetings are especially popular in the strip or block designs. A herring-bone pattern is shown at the best shop as very fashionable, but its lines would appear to be rather a little too much inclined to tax the eye. Perhaps the block pattern is as attractive as any. Certainly it furnishes a most desirable background for rugs, and when rugs are not used it furnishes better than the strip of herring-bone patterns.

[illegible] mahogany is frequently used with [illegible] [illegible] is desired. The white mahogany is not so hard as the oak, however, and is largely used alone for carpeting. Holly wood is also very much used with the oak for making designed carpets. It is pure white when properly treated, but this treatment requires the greatest skill and time. It is frequently, therefore, seen a little off color in a grayish or cream tint. It is quite as pretty that way and only the experts know that it doesn't count for as good work as it should. Holly is never used for whole floors, as it is very expensive.

ADVISES WEARING OF WIGS.

From Leslie's Weekly.

An eminent American who, while in Paris, consulted a famous physician of that city to ascertain if there was any remedy for baldness, was told by the doctor that the best thing to do was to wear a toupee or wig. The American said that he always regarded the wearing of a wig as an evidence of a man's vanity, but he was quite surprised when the French physician replied:

"You are quite mistaken. The wearing of a wig is regarded by those who have carefully studied the subject of health as a beneficent safeguard. A man who, from any cause, has lost a good part of his hair usually loses it some time after middle life, when his vitality begins to ebb. You must bear in mind that the scalp is filled with myriads of blood vessels, and when it is exposed without the covering that nature intended to give it, a man is apt to suffer from sudden and acute attacks of cold, catarrh and influenza. I have often prescribed the wearing of a toupee or wig to a patient who has come to me complaining of his susceptibility to colds, and in nine cases out of ten, after the wig has been worn, the susceptibility has ceased at once.

"Many cases of deafness I have traced to colds constantly recurring in those who have lost their hair and who have provided no substitute for nature's covering. Some cases of chronic sore throat are traceable to the same cause. In some instances patients suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs in the early stages have found decided protection from colds by wearing a wig.

"Those who need to wear a wig and will not do so, must be regarded as victims of vanity rather than those who, accepting the inevitable, make the best of their misfortune, for I regard baldness as nothing less than a misfortune to any man or woman."

FORTUNATE WRITERS.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward got for "Marcella" [illegible] Bannisdale"—the name's enough—$75,000. Barrie got for "The Little Minister," book and play, $250,000. Hall Caine got for the book and play "The Christian" $150,000. Mrs. Grant was paid for her husband's autobiography $350,000. Nansen got $50,000 for his "Farthest North." Sir Walter Scott got $90,000 for his "Life of Napoleon." Ruskin for "Modern Painters," got $50,000.

CITY ICE WATER

Vincent E. Barnes of Springfield, Mass., a man of original ideas, has a plan for supplying the city with ice water. His scheme is to form a natural ice reservoir in Little River gorge by freezing 20,000,000 gallons of water into a solid mass, which would gradually melt and supply the Springfield people with ice water through the hot weather.

Coal! Coal! Coal! Coal to burn. Coal that will burn. C. M. Sherman.

D. H. Bennett announces that he is a candidate for alderman of the Eighth ward, subject to the Republican primaries.

Frank F. Crump
Florist
509 E. Columbia St. Phone 500.

Horses and Dogs Clipped
Improved machinery. All work guaranteed. J. TURNER & W. M. NAGEL, 21 E. Buena Ventura. Phone 1341.

★ $10,000

New, modern, north end residence of 9 rooms, built by day labor, for sale by

WILLS, SPACKMAN & KENT

Out West Building, 15 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

Established (With the Town) 1871.

Complies with all requirements of the National Pure Food Law, Guarantee No. 2041, filed at Washington.

"Fresh Roasted Coffee?—bah! Mother didn't use fresh roasted coffee, she had Arbuckles'."

The way to get a good cup of coffee that tastes like Coffee with all the delicious flavor and aroma intact, is to buy a package of the old original Arbuckles' ARIOSA Coffee, and grind it as you want to use it, first warming it a little to develop the flavor and make the grinding easy. Coffee loses its identity as Coffee after being ground or exposed to the air and is easily contaminated by handling.

Arbuckles' was the first roasted packaged coffee.

The pores of each coffee berry are sealed after roasting with fresh eggs and granulated sugar to hold the goodness in and make the coffee settle clear and quickly; an actual application by machinery, of "Mother's" methods—as patented by this firm.

Sold only in packages, sealed for the consumer's protection, containing one pound full weight. Sales for 37 years exceed the combined sales of all the other packaged coffees. The best coffee for you to drink, and saves you money besides.

Same old firm, same old coffee. If your dealer won't supply, write to

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BRYAN DIDN'T "LOOK GOOD."

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When a stranger places his name on the hotel register, it behooves the clerk to show him every deference, just as much as if he were a known celebrity. No matter what town the guest puts down after his name, the clerk, if he is wise, will bear in mind that the stranger may at any moment get control of some delegation and become prominent while others sleep.

"I'll never forget the first time I met William Jennings Bryan," said Cashier Field at the Euclid yesterday, pondering over this thought. "Possibly Bryan would not remember me, as I didn't have my mustache then, but I remember that he came to the Planters in St. Louis. I was clerk at that hotel then at the time of the Republican convention that nominated McKinley in '96. I didn't know him from a load of wood, and he didn't know me any better. The place was chock full of people, guests sleeping seven in a room. Well, this fellow, who registered as W. J. Bryan, didn't look extra good to me, and I told him he would have to pay in advance. Of course, they all had to, the way things were then. I gave him a $2.50 room, and he occupied it along with seven Republicans.

"It was only two months after that when Bryan came to the Planters again, but this time there was a 'Welcome' over the door in electric lights in his honor."

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SAND CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A number of persons in Westchester, Pa., who are sufferers from stomach troubles are trying the sand cure. The sand, so a dispatch tells us, comes from Mississippi in bags of two quarts each. It is taken in doses of a teaspoonful, and as often as the patient feels trouble coming.

"When any animal has an attack of stomach trouble," argues one of the believers in the cure, "it goes at once to the ground for some clay or sand, and why should not man?"

Why not, indeed? There is no reason under the sun for man's going elsewhere than to the ground for a cure when he has stomach trouble, unless it be that when man has stomach trouble he is more unreasonable than at any other time.

The sand cure will appeal strongly to the great majority of people whose stomachs are all right, and in time these people, when their stomachs go wrong, may, by the exercise of will power, convince themselves that duty to themselves and to their families, to say nothing of friends and country, demands that they shall go to the ground for a cure.

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PAYS INTEREST ON SAVINGS AND TRUST ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE COLORADO SAVINGS BANK
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
At the close of business, January 26th, 1907.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and discounts	$356,571.17	Capital stock	$50,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,000.00	Surplus	10,000.00
Bonds and warrants	25,880.55	Undivided profits	14,290.01
Cash and due from banks	125,811.58	Deposits	435,737.49
	$511,093.51		$511,093.51

EL PASO NATIONAL BANK
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital $200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits $150,000.00
STOCKHOLDERS—William S. Jackson, Pres.; C. C. Hemming, Vice Pres.; C. L. Hemming, Cashier; O. L. Godfrey, Assistant Cashier; Gen. William J. Palmer, Asa T. Jones, E. P. Shove, Frank C. Smith, C. H. White, E. J. Eaton, Thos. J. Fisher, O. E. Hemenway, Geo. S. Elstun, Henry Tarim, Cecile Jacobell, Colorado Springs, Colo.; B. F. Edwards, W. H. Thompson, J. C. Van Blarcom, St. Louis, Mo.

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